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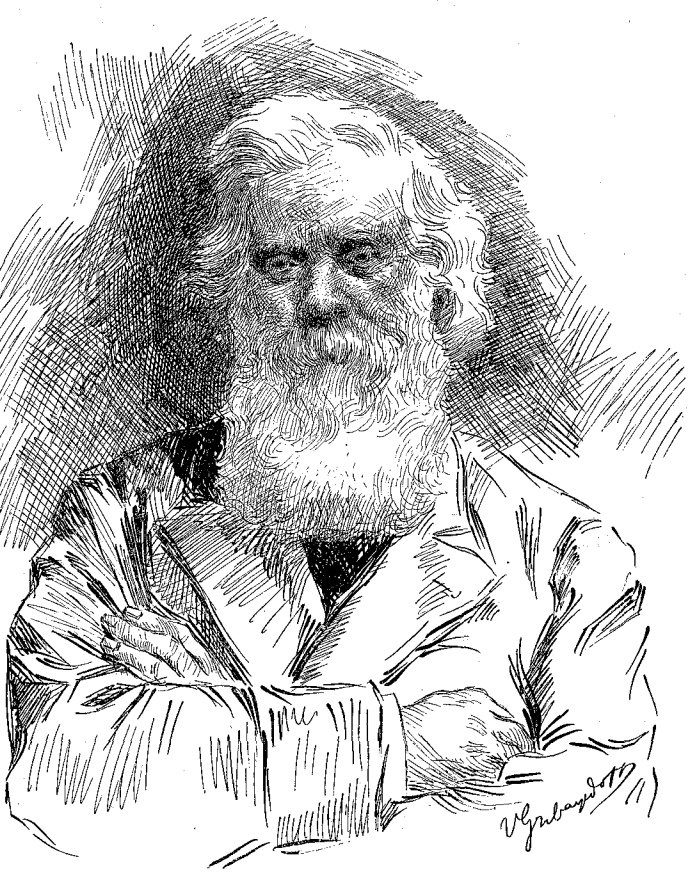

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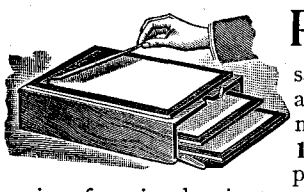

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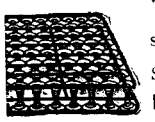

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The Outlook

A Family Paper

Volume 53 Saturday, 2 May, 1896 Number 18

THE constitutional crisis in France has resulted in the resignation of the Ministry of M. Bourgeois. The readers of The Outlook will remember that the Conservative Senate has constantly antagonized the Radical Premier. Not long ago, on three several occasions, it adopted, by a heavy majority, votes of lack of confidence in the Ministry, and as many times the Chamber of Deputies, by heavy majorities, supported the Ministry, M. Bourgeois refusing to regard the adverse action of the Senate as imposing upon the Cabinet the necessity of resignation. After a brief armistice the fight between the two bodies, which is really a constitutional struggle, was resumed; the Senate not only again expressing by formal vote its lack of confidence in the Ministry, but also refusing to vote the credits for the Madagascar Budget. It was necessary to secure the concession of these credits before April 30, or the Ministry would have been under the necessity of providing the funds and of trusting to its ability to secure the passage of a bill of indemnity. Under these circumstances M. Bourgeois resigned. No Ministry has as yet been formed, and the position of President Faure is from every point of view a very difficult one. The present situation cannot long be maintained. A Ministry which may be turned out of office by two legislative bodies in a country in which parties are divided into such small groups and in which personal antagonisms are so powerful would, under the most favorable circumstances, be very short-lived. It is doubtful if any public man would be willing to accept office under such conditions. There is a vigorous demand on the part of the Radicals and the Socialists for the revision of the Constitution, the abolition of the Senate, and the concentration of authority in a single chamber. It is doubtful, however, whether so radical a measure as this will be adopted. The French people have learned much in the way of political self-control during the last twenty years, and there is a large majority in France in favor of moderate measures and conservative institutions.

❀

The death of Sir Henry Parkes, at Sydney, New South Wales, on Sunday morning last, removes from the public life of the English-speaking world a man of great ability and vitality. His portrait, which appears on the first page of The Outlook, shows clearly both his great age and his great physical and intellectual vigor. He was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1815. His parents were poor; his educational opportunities were very limited, and at the age of eleven entirely ceased. From that time on he was self-educated. In 1839 he emigrated to New South Wales in search of the opportunity which he could not find in England. He found employment in a hardware-shop in Sydney, later in a foundry, and then set himself up as a toy-maker; in 1850 he founded a newspaper, and rapidly became a public man of marked influence and promise. In 1861 he was sent as an Immigration Commissioner to England to impress on the mother country the great opportunities in Australia. This was at a crisis in our own history, and Sir Henry Parkes rendered us great service by the clear light which he threw on the real character of slavery, and the definiteness and the force with which he presented the inconsistency of the English people in espousing the slave cause. In 1866 he became the Colonial Secretary in the New South Wales Ministry, and four years later he became Premier, a position which he held for five years. In 1877 he again returned to office for a short period, and then was for some time in the Opposition. The following year he was again at the head of the Ministry, and in 1887 for the fourth time was called to that great position. Sir Henry Parkes was a pronounced and consistent free-trader. He was the leading spirit in the development of the Australasian Federation, and he expressed in many ways the vitality and force of the new English world which is growing up in the Southern Pacific. "If I had my choice," he once said, "whether I should be absolute master of this country for five years or of England, I should prefer Australia."

❀

The late Baron de Hirsch, who died at Presburg, Hungary, last week, was one of the foremost financiers and philanthropists in Europe. He was also one of the most interesting figures of his time. Probably no man in this generation has been more widely discussed, more generously applauded, or more unsparingly condemned. There were those who regarded him as one of the largest-hearted, most generous and upright men of his time; there were others who held him unfit to associate with gentlemen. He was the son of a well-known Bavarian merchant, born in 1833, educated at Brussels; he evinced very early unusual skill in finance, married the daughter of one of the members of the firm in whose employ he was, and exhibited great power of organization and executive force of every kind. His first great enterprise was the organization of the railway system from Budapest to Varna. In 1869 Baron Hirsch immensely advanced his fortunes by taking prompt advantage of an opportunity to buy what were considered worthless Turkish railway bonds at a very low figure, and developing their value by management skillful to an almost magical degree. In the space of fifteen years the Hirsch fortune began to rank with that of the Rothschilds. No sooner had this great fortune been acquired than its possessor began to divide it with the community at large. He was a great patron of schools, and his name is borne by many institutions in Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

❀

The fund given for the benefit of Russian and Roumanian Jews in this country, about six years ago, amounts now to something like two and a half million dollars. Five years ago more than five thousand acres of land

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were purchased in Cape May County, N. J., upon which seventeen miles of roads have been laid out, four large factories erected, a fine school-house and eleven stores built, to say nothing of other evidences of growth and prosperity. Baron Hirsch offered the Russian Government ten millions of dollars to be used for public instruction, provided no distinction should be made on the ground of race or religion among the pupils. The Government declined the offer, although it was quite willing to receive the money provided it could have exclusive charge of spending it. Baron Hirsch was an indefatigable worker, keeping a great staff of secretaries constantly busy, relieving the necessities of people in all parts of the world, and spending for purposes of charity and education more money than has ever been in the control of any save the richest men in the modern world. There was a curious fatality attending his intimate friendships—a fatality so widespread and persistent that superstitious people dreaded Baron Hirsch as the possessor of the evil eye, and there were many who refused to be brought into any kind of contact with him. Probably no man of this generation has been regarded with such diverse feelings, or has been credited with such antagonistic principles. What the world really knows, however, about Baron Hirsch is that he was one of the most generous benefactors whom the race has ever known.

❀

Jean Baptiste Léon Say, the distinguished French economist and statesman, who died in Paris last week at the age of seventy, had been writing on political, economic, and financial topics for nearly half a century. His father, grandfather, and an uncle were all writers on the same class of subjects. M. Léon Say was a practical man of affairs as well as an author, and in more than one emergency did valuable political service for the cause of moderate republicanism and good government. After the Commune he became Prefect of the Seine, and organized the central municipal and financial administration in an effective and orderly way. In 1872 M. Say became Minister of Finance in the Thiers Cabinet, and for a year conducted the affairs of that department with sagacity and comprehensive foresight. When Thiers gave way to De Broglie, M. Say became an active leader of the Opposition, and in 1875, when the Republicans carried the new Constitution, he again received the portfolio of finance. He held the office under several Ministers, was for a brief time Ambassador to England, was then elected President of the Senate, and then once more became Minister of Finance. He had been active in political matters until recently, and was particularly prominent in defeating the Boulangist movement. For many years he was an editor of the "Journal des Débats." As an economist he was a firm and lifelong advocate of free trade, and opposed to Government restriction on trade or interference with industrial conditions under ordinary circumstances. Among his more important works were the "Dictionnaire des Finances" and the admirable "Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Économie Politique," which was completed only in 1892.

❀

The recent death, as the result of a duel, of a court official of high rank in Germany has led to a very vigorous condemnation throughout Germany, and especially in the Reichstag, of what is known as the code of honor. Baron von Kotze, a prominent official at the Court, brought an action at law against another official for libel. The Court of Honor, on the ground that the Baron ought to have challenged his opponent instead of suing him, degraded the former from his military rank. Thereupon the Emperor restored Von Kotze, with the understanding, it is declared, that he should immediately challenge his opponent. The challenge was sent, the duel fought, and Von Kotze was killed. The Emperor is therefore held largely responsible for the duel which has ended so disastrously. It is certain that during the reign of the present Emperor dueling has greatly increased in Germany, and especially in the army, with the connivance not only of a great many officers high in rank, but also with that of many public officials. The Bavarian Minister of War, for instance, has recently declared that, although dueling is forbidden by law, the practice would not be suppressed in the army under any circumstances. In Austria, when a similar law was under discussion, the Minister of War frankly stated that he would never permit the suppression of dueling in the army; and the Hungarian Minister of War is reported to have challenged one of the legislators who was pushing the anti-dueling legislation, and, according to the Boston "Advertiser" (which has collected some interesting facts in this matter), the duel actually took place, with sabers, on a Sunday, in the garrison church, and the severe wounds sustained by the legislator at the hands of the Minister put an end to the movement against dueling. In the discussion in the Reichstag the aristocratic and official elements have defended the duel; the Republican and Socialist elements have condemned it. It is doubtful whether the resolution condemning the duel passed by the Reichstag will seriously diminish a practice to which many promising officers in the army have already fallen victims.

❀

The House of Representatives was last week disgraced by a fight between Congressman Uriel S. Hall, of Missouri, and Senator-elect Hernando De Soto Money, of Mississippi. The row took place in the naval committee rooms. As described by a friend of Mr. Hall, the latter declared that certain statements of Mr. Money were false, and the Senator-elect from Mississippi retorted by calling Mr. Hall a liar, and some other name much more befouling to him who uttered it. Thereupon Mr. Hall threw a glass sponge-cup which cut open the head of the Mississippian, and followed this missile with another before his victim had recovered his physical senses. When the latter did recover them, he began to repay in kind, until the fighters were separated. The whole scene was sickening, and not only the South but the Nation was disgraced. Such outbreaks come only where they are tolerated by public sentiment. Even now they are rarer than before the war, when physical violence in the form of slavery was at the basis of Southern institutions. They will disappear when the moral sense of the Nation demands it. Until they do disappear, the cause of democracy will be shamed throughout the world by such apparent exhibitions of the fruits of democracy among its chosen representatives.

❀

Republican State Conventions have now been held in about two-thirds of the States, and if the platform adopted in St. Louis shall reflect the opinion expressed in these Conventions, it will explicitly demand the maintenance of the present gold standard until European nations join in restoring the coinage of silver. In only four States—Utah, Oregon, Arkansas, and South Carolina—have platforms been adopted that even look toward the independent free coinage of silver at the old ratio. In five States—Kansas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Virginia—the whole subject has been avoided. In five more—Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and New Hampshire—the platforms might mean almost anything except independent free coinage without a change of ratio. In the remaining

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fourteen States that have held Conventions—Maine, Massachuse.ts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota—the platforms have either favored the gold standard without qualification, or demanded its maintenance until an international agreement could be reached. In this résumé—for which we are largely indebted to the Chicago "Times-Herald"—the classification of Pennsylvania might most easily be disputed. The platform adopted by her Convention—held last week—did not oppose the independent coinage of silver, but merely its independent coinage "except on Government account." This platform would permit a renewal of the coinage of silver on the terms of the Sherman Act or Bland Act, but probably was meant to cover only the coinage of silver already in the Government's vaults. Of the Conventions held last week, that in Pennsylvania was almost unanimous in favor of the nomination of Senator Quay, those in Virginia and Tennessee were preponderantly in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley, and that in Maryland was so divided as to fail to instruct its National delegates. The Democratic Conventions held in Massachusetts and Rhode Island adopted anti-silver platforms, and recommended the nomination of ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, for the Presidency. The Nebraska Democratic Convention adopted a free-coinage platform, and recommended the nomination of ex-Congressman Bryan. Mr. Bryan, however, declined to have his name thus presented to the Chicago Convention. The Democratic Convention in Alabama nominated the free-coinage candidate for Governor, and adopted free-coinage resolutions by an overwhelming majority. The Ohio Prohibition Convention, like so many others of the same party, adopted a platform demanding not only the free coinage of silver at the old ratio, but also the public control or ownership of natural monopolies, and the reference of important public questions to the direct vote of the people.

❀

In Congress the most important action taken recently is the decision of the Pacific Railroad Committees of both Houses to report favorably bills extending for fifty years the debt of the Pacific roads to the Government at 2 per cent. interest. In the House Speaker Reed has arrayed against himself the hostility of several anti-monopoly Republicans by the favor he has shown this measure. It is believed that it will pass the House, but be defeated in the Senate by a coalition of Populists, Southern Democrats, and Western Republicans. The opponents of the measure take the ground that the Government should foreclose its mortgages, and either entirely dispose of the property in the open market, or else operate the roads directly in the public interest. The advocates of the measure take the ground that the Government could not sell its claims for enough to cover its advances, and that the terms now offered by the roads are advantageous to the public as well as to the companies. They strenuously oppose any policy that may lead to the public ownership of the roads, and fear that mere delay may result in such an outcome, since the bonds issued in the sixties to aid the roads are now rapidly maturing. Chiefly because the payment of these bonds by the Government is already under way, the roads have departed from their custom of postponing the consideration of funding bills until after the elections. The measure will probably be voted upon in the House within a fortnight, and disinterested citizens ought to lose no time in informing their Congressmen how they feel upon this question. For our part, we believe that the lending of money at less than the market rate of interest to bankrupt railroad corporations is as indefensible as the lending of money at such rates to bankrupt farmers. It may be that the Government will lose a part of its advances if it forecloses its mortgages, but it can never be repaid the whole of these advances unless for another generation the patrons of the road are taxed by extortionate rates to pay interest upon a capitalization vastly greater than the value of the roads. The public loss through higher rates would outweigh any possible gains to the Treasury even in case the roads should faithfully discharge every one of the new obligations they propose to assume. We are firmly convinced that the sooner partnerships between the Government and private corporations are ended the better for the public, both materially and morally. Almost nothing but evil has thus far come of them. We would gladly see the expediency of the public operation of railroads tested upon the Pacific roads now falling into the public possession. If that policy cannot be tried, then let the Government sell its claims and leave the business entirely to private corporations.

❀

Another important measure that seems to have secured the right of way in the House of Representatives is the bill imposing an educational qualification for the restriction of immigration. The character of this spring's immigration furnishes a further argument for the passage of the bill. The nations from the South and East of Europe keep increasing their quota. One-third of all the immigrants at New York during January, February, and March came from Italy alone—more Italians have entered during these three months than during the forty years from 1821 to 1860. Another bill of great public interest already before the House is one reported from the Committee on Pensions, changing the rules governing the administration of the Pension Department. Some of the proposed changes are reasonable enough, but others throw open wide the gates to fraud. It is proposed to forbid the rejection of a claim because the claimant cannot furnish more than one credible witness to any material fact; to permit the claimant's agent to examine all testimony secured respecting the truthfulness of the claims (thus making it difficult to secure testimony protecting the Government); to establish the common-law rule for proving marriage; and to permit the pensioning of all claimants honorably discharged after ninety days' service, notwithstanding a prior desertion or dishonorable discharge. The act also makes any soldier pensionable who had been in the service ninety days prior to July 1, 1865—although Lee's surrender took place nearly three months earlier. It is calculated that these changes will add $10,000,000 a year to the pension appropriation, which already exceeds by one-half the aggregate salaries paid to our 360,000 teachers in the public schools. If the pensions were paid as teachers' salaries are paid, by the direct taxation of property-owners, would Republican Congressmen support the proposed increase? A final important action of Congress that deserves to be recorded is the informal agreement reached by the Republican Senators to adjourn soon after the middle of May.

❀

The Nation has adopted the policy, urged several years ago by the Lake Mohonk Conference, of providing a public-school system for the education of all Indian children of school age for whose care and conduct the Nation is in any way responsible, in schools supported by the Government and under Government control. These schools are not in fact purely secular, though they are wholly unsectarian. Those principles of morality and religion which

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are held in common by all Christian churches are taught in them. The Nation has agreed also to withdraw from the un-American partnership which has grown up between the Government and the Church schools, by which the Government gives pecuniary support to schools under ecclesiastical control. Congress last year resolved to cut down the appropriations for such Church schools twenty per cent. each year, thus giving five years to the churches to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The House has now resolved to cut them off at once without further delay, and the Senate has been engaged during the last week in discussing this proposition. There would be something to be said in favor of the gradual abolition of the contract system, instead of the more immediate action, were it not for the fact that substantially all the denominations, with one exception, have themselves taken the initiative and withdrawn their applications for State aid. Such aid is now given almost exclusively to Roman Catholic schools, and it is difficult to see why that Church cannot adapt itself at once to the American method which all its sister churches have already voluntarily adopted. We hope to see the action of the House sustained.

❀

We find ourselves wholly unable to comprehend how men of recognized reputation for probity, like Senators Platt, Hawley, Allison, and Sherman, can be found voting for what is popularly termed the "Old Settlers" job in the United States Senate. We do not need to discuss the merits of this bill—if it has any merits. It must suffice to say that it appropriates $79,000 of the Indians' money to pay claims for legal services, which were vigorously resisted on the ground that in some cases no service was rendered, and that in other cases they have been already paid for. The Court of Claims was constituted for the purpose of passing in a judicial manner on such claims; and to reject an amendment referring these demands to the Court of Claims, and making the appropriations on the report of a committee who do not in their report even give the evidence on which it is based, is an act so contrary to what appears to be both rational and just that The Outlook has a right to call on these gentlemen to explain to the people of the United States, whose money they have voted away, for some statement, either through the press or on the floor of the Senate, of the grounds of their apparently extraordinary action.

❀

With an honest count there is no doubt that the next Governor of Louisiana will be a Republican. Captain Pharr, the nominee of the Populists, the National Republicans or sugar-planters, and the regular Republicans, has carried nearly every white parish in the State—and many of them by overwhelming majorities. Even the city of New Orleans, which for several years has gone Democratic by a vote of three to one, came within five thousand votes of being lost to the Fusion candidate. The majority of twenty-five thousand claimed by the Democratic managers for Governor Foster comes entirely from the negro parishes—Democratic majorities nearly equal to the entire voting population being returned in several parishes where the negro population is from three to a dozen times as great as the white. These majorities, of course, are wholly fraudulent, and the attempt that is made to seat Governor Foster is an attempt to give him an office which is not rightfully his. Yet such is the intensity of party feeling that Louisiana Democrats of the highest type justify the course that is being pursued. Fortunately, however, the parish returning boards do not determine the issue. The vote must be counted by the Legislature, and in this the parishes in which the Democratic majorities were returned have only a minority of the representatives. Even the city of New Orleans, in which Governor Foster received a bare majority of the votes, will be represented in the Legislature by the candidates of the Citizens' League—an organization which is in part an outgrowth of the Ballot Reform League, and stands for the principle of honest elections. As the Republican-Populist organization took the precaution to urge the negroes not to go near the polls in the parishes where fraud was expected, and employed a large force of Pinkerton detectives to watch the polls and count the number of voters, it seems probable that the Fusion candidate will be seated. Of course the constitutional amendment providing an intelligence or property qualification to the suffrage (but allowing the next Legislature to change the qualification) was lost.

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The result in the city of New Orleans, as has been indicated, was even more remarkable than the result in the State at large. In New Orleans, however, the victory was not for the Republican or Populist party, but for a Municipal Reform League whose fundamental principle is the separation of National politics from municipal affairs. According to most accounts, the conflict between the Citizens' League and the Democratic machine was a clearly defined conflict between the best and the worst elements in New Orleans citizenship. According to one trusted correspondent, however, some of the better elements were on the side of the machine, and some of the worse elements supported the League. It is probable that where party feeling is so strong, party lines were often clearer than moral ones. Nevertheless party lines were in a remarkable degree effaced. The Republican party again divided, as in the Lottery campaign—ex-Governor Warmoth and the better element of negroes supporting the Citizens' League, and ex-Governor Kellogg and the worst element supporting the Democratic machine. Among the Democrats the ring ticket secured hardly half of the votes. The part taken by the negroes in the campaign was without precedent. It was felt by them that this election would settle forever the question whether or not they should retain the rights of voters. As the Republicans and Populists had declared against their disfranchisement, their sympathies in the local campaign were naturally on the side of the Citizens' League, which the white Republicans and Populists supported. As the campaign became hotter, every faction declared against the suffrage qualification in order to win their votes. As a New Orleans correspondent writes us, "not only was money poured upon them, but flattery and compliments of every kind. Negro men wore the Citizens' League button in their buttonholes, and drove to the polls in Citizens' League carriages. Negro preachers exhorted their congregations to vote for the Citizens' League and the Republican ticket. The night before the election churches were in full blast until midnight. After midnight there was a procession of negro women bearing Citizens' League transparencies in the street. On election day negro women paraded the streets calling to negro voters to vote for the Citizens' League and Republican ticket. The color line for once was forgotten or ignored." The majority for the Citizens' League was 11,000. The majority against the suffrage qualification was 33,000. A great victory for municipal reform has been won, but the short cut to good government which the suffrage qualification seemed to offer has been irretrievably defeated. The white vote is divided, and hereafter the negro vote cannot be suppressed, but must be educated. The process will be a long and difficult one, and doubtless the friends of good government will suffer many bitter

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defeats. But, in the end, the elevation of the whole people may be secured.

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The recent reports of the Department of Agriculture show that the decline in the prices of farm products, so marked in 1893 and 1894, continued through 1895. The bulletin for the principal crops shows the following changes:

Year.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Total.
1890.....	$754,000,000	$335,000,000	$222,000,000	$1,311,000,000
1892.....	642,000,000	322,000,000	209,000,000	1,173,000,000
1895.....	567,000,000	237,000,000	163,000,000	967,000,000

As these crops are typical of all, and themselves represent one-half of the total earnings of all American farmers, it is obvious that the money incomes of farmers have recently declined fully one-fourth. Competent agricultural authorities, such as Professor W. I. Chamberlain, of the "Ohio Farmer," state that the price of farm lands has declined in like proportion. The Department of Agriculture states that the price of farm animals has declined equally. The decline in the money value of farm crops took place in spite of increased production. The gross product of 100 acres of corn, wheat, and oats in 1890 averaged $978; the gross product of 100 acres in 1895 averaged but $663. In the case of farm animals, however, the supply in 1895 was less than in 1890. Neither overproduction, therefore, nor underproduction will account for the general decline in the money value of farm property. The real value of the property is as great as ever. It is the value of money that has changed.

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In the United States Circuit Court in this city, last week, elaborate arguments were presented by distinguished lawyers, such as Mr. James C. Carter and the Hon. E. J. Phelps, to show that the agreement entered into by the new Joint Traffic Association does not violate the common law against "combinations in restraint of trade," the provisions of the Anti-Trust Law against combinations to raise prices, or the specific prohibition of pooling contracts contained in the Inter-State Commerce Act. The agreement has already been in effect since the first of January, and, according to "Bradstreet's," has even prevented the usual universal reductions of through rates upon the opening of lake navigation. The argument presented on behalf of the railroads was in a large measure economic rather than distinctively legal. The counsel took the ground that the agreements entered into by the railroads were merely "reasonable restraints" of trade, urging in support of this that no interest was being paid upon one-third of the railroad capitalization of the country. The fact stated by the highest railroad authority (Poor's Manual) that one-half of this capitalization represents no investment whatever was apparently unthought of. With obvious sincerity, the counsel pictured the railroads as suffering more keenly from competition than other branches of business. Yet the fact is that every house-owner, every merchant, every farmer, and nearly every manufacturer has been in competition with every other of his class in a way unknown among railroads. The fall of prices that set in in 1893 has affected every other great industry more than it has the railroads. Their passenger rates have remained practically the same as in 1892, and even freight rates have fallen but little. The reason is obvious. Other branches of business are governed by competition affecting nearly every line of goods and nearly every sale. The greater part of the business of a railroad, on the other hand, cannot be competed for by other roads. The local traffic of every road is a natural monopoly; and if a combination of thirty-two great companies is permitted to govern the through traffic, the railroads are exempted from the control of competition. If the common law and the Inter-State Commerce Law and the Anti-Trust Law are all powerless to prevent such a combination, monopoly is enthroned as never before.

❀

The Greater New York Bill has been carried through the Legislature despite the disapproval of the Mayors of the two cities most affected by it—New York and Brooklyn. The bill itself is curiously incongruous. It first declares that Brooklyn and certain adjoining towns are consolidated with New York; it next declares that they shall continue under their present governments; and it finally provides for a Commission to formulate a charter under which the consolidation shall be at last effected. To put together under one government nearly three million people, without even letting them know what the nature of the government is to be, is an act so un-American that we confess ourselves puzzled to find any defense for it; but unquestionably it is defended by perfectly high-minded, honorable, and public-spirited citizens. The explanation is probably to be found in the American inclination to accept a result desired, without much regard to the means employed in effecting it, and on the strong conviction that consolidation is desirable for both cities—a conviction which we share. There were some significant if not suspicious changes in the Assembly on the final vote—the Tammany delegation, which had favored consolidation, voting almost solidly against the final passage of the bill, and, on the other hand, enough Republican voters going over to the support of the bill to neutralize the defection. It is said that the bill could not have been passed but for the promise of the Republican leader on the floor of the House that the threatened supplemental legislation providing for an interior government of the cities by State Commissions should not be introduced at this session. The only argument we have seen adduced for the change of mind of the Republicans who finally voted for the measure was that the consolidation of the two cities should be enacted now in order that the Republican party might have the glory of it next fall. The Commission is required to report a charter for the consolidated city on or before February 1, 1897. It has already been pointed out that nine months, three of them vacation months, afford quite too little time for the proper consideration of the problems involved and the adequate preparation of a permanent charter for such a city. The very brevity of the time permitted warrants the suspicion that Mr. Platt has his plan of government provided, which he expects to put through the Legislature whatever the report of the Commission may be.

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The Mayor of New York City and Governor Morton have signed the school reform bill known as the Pavey-Page Compromise School Bill. The Page Bill originated in the Board of Education this year, and went to Albany with the indorsement of a majority of the Board, who refused to recognize a minority report protesting against the bill. The bill retained the trustee system, the one feature which was recognized by those who had made a study of the system as the greatest detriment to common schools in New York City. A second bill was at once drawn up by the City Club, Good Government Club E, interested citizens, and the minority of the Board of Education, which had for its foundation the bill presented last year by the Committee of Seventy, and which was defeated by the influence of the teachers and their partisan friends. The new bill eliminated the trustee system. This bill, known as the Pavey Bill, was assigned to the Cities Committee, and then passed with the so-called Board of Education bill, known as the Page Bill, to a sub-

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committee of the Cities Committee. This committee gave hearings and invited correspondence on these bills. The sub-committee took both bills and drafted a third bill, which in their judgment preserved the best features of both bills and met the present needs of the schools. This bill met the Governor's approval, and was made the subject of a message from the Governor to the Senate advising its passage at once. After a bitter fight, in which the majority of the sub-committee proved themselves men of courage and conviction, the bill was passed and sent to New York for the Mayor's approval. The friends and opponents of the bill appeared at three hearings granted by the Mayor, who, after several days' consideration, signed the bill—one of the most important, if not the most important, of his administration. The bill will go into effect June 1, 1896.

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We have already outlined the provisions of this bill, but may briefly recapitulate them here: 1. It centers all authority in the Board of Education. Twenty-one members comprise this Board, who are appointed by the Mayor to serve three years each. One-third of the Board go out of office each year unless reappointed. 2. The name trustee ceases to exist. 3. The Board of Education appoints the Superintendents of Education and the assistants, who serve for six years. The number of assistants will be determined by the Board of Education. 4. The Superintendents and the assistants have the care and oversight of all the educational affairs of the schools, subject to the rules of the Board of Education. They decide the course of study; they transfer and promote teachers; classify, promote, and transfer pupils. This Board of Superintendents examine principals and teachers for admission to the eligible list, and make nominations from this list to the Board of Education for appointment to positions. The final decision for appointment rests with the Board. 5. The city is to be divided into as many districts as the Board may deem necessary; the number shall be not less than fifteen. To each district are to be appointed by the Mayor five inspectors, who must be residents of the district in which they are appointed. There is no salary attached to the office. These inspectors must make quarterly reports to the Board of Education as to the condition of the schools and the children. Their duties are wholly of a visitorial character. 6. No principal or teacher can be removed except by a majority vote of the Board of Superintendents and a majority vote of the local Board of Inspectors. A teacher removed may appeal to the Board of Education, and by it may be reinstated in his position. If the Board of Superintendents alone, or the local Board of Inspectors alone, recommend the removal of a principal or teacher, a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education is necessary for removal. 7. The erection and care of buildings and the supervision of janitors are placed in charge of a Superintendent of Buildings and his assistants, appointed by the Mayor.

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In olden times, when the education for the ministry was conducted by ministers, the law of the Presbyterian Church provided that theological students must carry on their studies under a teacher approved by the Church. This was then a reasonable provision. Our readers will perhaps remember that this ancient and well-nigh forgotten statute was revived by the General Assembly for the purpose of effecting a boycott on all students in the Union Theological Seminary. But it overshot the mark. For Congregational seminaries are not approved by the Presbyterian Church, and when a graduate of Yale appeared before the New York Presbytery, this action of the General Assembly was cited as a sufficient reason against his licensure. The New York Presbytery, like some other Presbyteries, proved itself restive under this attempt of the General Assembly to regulate the rights of the local body to exercise its own judgment as to the qualifications of preachers, and after a hot debate, lasting through two sessions, one appointed for this special purpose, passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Presbytery of New York desires to report respectfully to the General Assembly that it only receives ministers from other presbyteries or denominations on being satisfied of their acceptance of the Standards of the Church, and that it is the Presbytery's intention to apply the same principles in the preservation of Scriptural doctrine to all applicants for licensure.

"*Resolved*, That the Presbytery desires, on the one side, to hold fast the truth as embodied in our Standards, and at the same time, in the interest of peace and harmony, not to exclude from application for license students who give evidence and assurance of their loyalty to the Standards of our Church."

As we have heretofore pointed out, no other profession would think of adopting so monstrous a rule as that proposed by the General Assembly. No one thinks of requiring that a lawyer shall be educated at certain specified law schools, or a doctor at certain specified medical schools. If the Presbytery is competent to determine who are properly equipped for preaching the Gospel, it should be left free to ascertain that equipment by examination; if it is not competent, the authority to examine should be committed to some body that is. A monopoly of teaching, given to graduates of favored institutions, would be the worst form of monopoly.

❀

The Arbitration Conference

It is considerably less than a year since Edward Everett Hale made his remarkable address before the Peace Conference at Lake Mohonk urging, in lieu of International Arbitration, the organization of a permanent tribunal, to which, as of course, all issues between civilized nations should be referred for settlement. The idea seemed then, probably, to those who heard him, that of a poet, who dared to present a moral ideal far in advance of his times, but which a future generation might adopt. To-day it is seriously taken up, approved, urged, by as wise and representative an assembly of American jurists, statesmen, diplomats, and educators as has perhaps ever been brought together on our continent. The purpose of this movement to substitute law for war, reason for force, in the settlement of international disputes, has been exceedingly rapid. The simultaneous but not concerted action has shown that public sentiment in this country is fully ripe for the establishment of such a tribunal. Edward Everett Hale urged it in June at Mohonk, Judge Brewer suggested it to the American Bar Association in August, Mr. Depew proposed it in a notable address to the New York Bar Association in October. The Venezuela war-cloud brought the suggestion before the country from a variety of journals and pulpits in December. Contemporaneous meetings were called, without concert, in different parts of the country, to urge this suggestion on Congress and the people, in February. And, finally, all these concurrent influences culminated in the meeting held last week in Washington, of which we give a full report in another place. No! not culminated. For already the New York Bar Association has gone beyond the aspirations of this Convention in urging a Court large enough to represent not merely the English-speaking peoples but others as well, and open to all nations which choose to bring their questions to it.

Last fall an Anglo-Saxon tribunal appeared to The

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Outlook all that was attainable. To-day the Bar Association plan appears to us to be the wiser of the two. Nations, like individuals, also like to be counted as participants in the inception of a great and successful movement. An invitation extended now will be more likely to be accepted hereafter than an invitation extended hereafter. France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—not to mention other nations—have as good reason to unite in this movement as have England and the United States, and, it is not impossible, may feel the reasons to be as imperative. In these countries, as in ours, the movement for peace is one of popular welfare against class interests; and the sooner the people in war-burdened States have an opportunity to speak, the sooner their voice will be heard. The present Administration will be wise if it perceives the current of public opinion, and blind if it does not perceive so notable a current. It will be wise if it seizes this opportunity to signalize its last months by vigorously urging forward either the proposition of the National Conference on Great Britain, or that of the Bar Association on the great powers of Christendom.

Indications are not wanting that there is more readiness in Europe to respond to this proposal to substitute law for war in the settlement of international quarrels than has been supposed; and negotiations looking to such a substitution are said to be now pending between our Government and Great Britain. The promised International Conference on this subject to take place at Grindelwald in July will be looked for with great interest.

The Church in Politics

There is a great difference between the Church in politics and politics in the Church: as much as between the Church in the world and the world in the Church; or, to use a familiar figure, as between the ship in the water and the water in the ship.

Sometimes the preacher puts politics into his church; and this is a grievous error. He does so when he becomes a partisan and carries his partisanship into the pulpit; when he thinks the virtue and intelligence of the community are all to be found in one party and the vice and ignorance all in the other, and endeavors to put the weight of his church, or even his own ministerial influence, in the one party scale; when he turns his pulpit into a party platform and preaches for doctrine the principles of the Republican or Democratic or Populist or Prohibition party; when he endeavors to make his church or his pulpit serve the cause of any one party as against other parties, instead of the cause of pure purposes and a noble spirit in all parties. Then he puts politics into his church; and degrades if he does not also divide it.

Putting the Church into politics is quite another matter.

In their antagonism to the union of Church and State many Americans have unconsciously adopted a theory of secularism which is as untenable in philosophy as it is immoral in tendency. Christianity is social as well as individual. Religion is the art of living, and concerns life in the State as truly and directly as it concerns life in business, in society, or even in the Church. It is true that Christ and his Apostles had very little to say about political duties; because the Christians of the first century were living under a despotism and had no political duties. But the Jews, before Roman despotism had destroyed the State, and the Hebrew commonwealth still enjoyed some freedom, had political duties, because they had political liberties, and the constant theme of the Hebrew prophets was the duty which the people owed the nation. From Isaiah to Malachi the prophets are full of the application of religious principles to civic duties. These are the examples for preachers of righteousness in a free State.

The State is a religious, not a secular, institution. Its functions are distinctly religious. It determines what shall be its policies in dealing with other nations; and these are to be determined primarily by moral considerations. It administers justice between man and man; and this is a religious function. It arrests the vicious and the criminal, and undertakes, not merely their punishment, but also their reformation. This is redemption, and redemption is supremely a religious function. In the political issues which from season to season are presented to the people, moral principles are involved, and the moral sentiments of the voters are appealed to by political press and political orator. We are assured that duty demands our protection of Venezuela, and that it condemns our forcible resistance of Great Britain; that it demands our intervention for Cuba, and that it forbids war with Spain; that a gold standard is dishonest to debtors, and that a silver standard is dishonest to creditors; that protection is due to American sellers, and that free trade is obligatory for American buyers; that it is a sacred duty to prohibit the liquor traffic, and that it is a violation of personal rights to interfere with the liberty of drinking; that it is irreligious to allow the saloon to be open on Sunday, and that it will bring religion into disrepute if the Church endeavors to forbid the German his beer on Sunday. It is a singular conception of the duties of the teachers of truth and duty which supposes that they alone are to be silent respecting the obligations of the citizen in a free State, while all other voices are clamorously endeavoring to lead or to mislead him.

The corruption of administration in municipal affairs is due, not primarily to the vicious vote, which is small; nor to the ignorant vote, which is not overwhelmingly large; but to the morally indifferent vote, on which bosses depend to carry through corrupt schemes to their consummation, or to secure condonation after they are consummated. The one thing, the only thing, absolutely essential to pure government in our cities is a civic conscience; a general sense among all citizens, of all classes and all parties, that they owe a duty to the city, and that this duty is superior to any which they owe to their party; the consciousness that they are under a sacred obligation to study the political problems which affect their city, to acquaint themselves with the forces which are working for corruption, and to combine in a vigorous, self-denying, aggressive effort—within the party or without, as circumstances may determine—to secure honest men for the administration of municipal affairs. The counsel of Jethro to Moses is equally applicable to our own time:

MOREOVER, THOU SHALT PROVIDE OUT OF ALL THE PEOPLE ABLE MEN, SUCH AS FEAR GOD, MEN OF TRUTH, HATING COVETOUSNESS, AND PLACE SUCH OVER THEM.

If every minister, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Christian and Jew, Orthodox and Heterodox, would preach an annual sermon on that text, the clarifying effect would be as sudden as it would be surprising. The power of the ministry when, by spontaneous and unconscious agreement, it acts together, was shown in the effect produced on the warlike spirit of this country by the voices of thousands of pulpits the Sunday after the famous Venezuela message. That afforded a good illustration of putting the Church in politics. There is an equally splendid opportunity of putting it in politics against ring-masters and bosses in city, State, and National politics. If Mr. Kidd is right—and doubtless he is—if the people of the United States lack a civic

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conscience, it is the ministry who are to blame. And they can acquit themselves of blame and put the Church into politics, without putting politics into the Church, if they themselves are able to put in their own minds principles above policies, and to value the victory of character above that of a political party.

The English Educational Bill

It is no exaggeration to describe the Education Bill now before Parliament as the most disturbing English measure of the last fifty years. It is a retrograde step, and a complete reversion of the order of political movement in England which began with the reform of the municipal corporations in 1835, and which was continued up to 1894, when the District and Parish Councils Act was passed by the Gladstone Government. During these sixty years all important legislation affecting local government was based on the principle of local representative control. This principle was embodied in one part of the dual elementary education system, established in 1870, and ever since then the communities which have had school boards have elected them as they elect their municipal councils. In the Gorst Bill, however, this principle is rudely thrust aside as concerns the common schools; and in the place of school boards, directly elected by all the taxpayers, there are to be school committees appointed by the county councils. It is conceded that some of the existing rural school boards have not succeeded with their work, and that it would be better if in these thinly populated parts of the country the areas of school boards were enlarged. The Gorst Bill makes an advantageous change in this one respect; but in doing so it sweeps away direct representative control, not only in these places, where, in spite of all the efforts of the Education Department in London, education has been poor and inefficient, but also in such great cities as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, and Leicester. In these cities the elected school boards have commanded the unpaid services of the best men and women, and have placed the elementary schools on a level of excellence which seemed impossible of realization twenty years ago. This tearing up of much of the work which has been done by Parliament since the House of Commons itself was reformed in 1832 is done almost solely for the purpose of granting further public money to the Church of England for its schools, while avoiding asking the clergymen to part with any large measure of their control of the schools. It is beyond question that there would have been no elementary education bill in the present session of Parliament if the Churches of England and of Rome had not demanded further large subventions from the Treasury, and made it plain to the Government that, while desiring this further financial aid, they were indisposed to surrender any large part of the exclusive control of the schools which they have hitherto enjoyed.

To meet this demand, coupled with the constitutionally difficult conditions accompanying it, the Salisbury Government hit upon the device of nominated school committees and appointed managers instead of elected boards. Under this new arrangement the interests of the Church are safe with the county councils of rural England. Committees appointed by these councils will in their turn appoint the school managers for the voluntary schools, and in doing so they may be relied upon to leave the clergymen of the Church of England in practically as good a position as they were before the State found nine-tenths of the money for the maintenance of their schools. The Gorst Bill thus gives the twelve thousand church schools a new lease of life, and keeps closed the doors of half the schools in England to teachers who are not communicants of the Church of England. It enormously strengthens the hold of the Church on its schools, and at the same time it thrusts the clergymen of the Church of England and their teachings into the seven thousand board schools. Under the system of 1870 the distinctive doctrines of no Church were allowed to be taught in the board schools. Bible teaching and religious exercises formed part of the school work, but the law was explicit in its prohibition of teaching of a sectarian character. The more aggressive Churchmen long resented this exclusion of the Church from the board schools, and on two or three occasions in recent years they have introduced bills into the House of Lords to abrogate the prohibitory clauses of the Act of 1870. They have at last succeeded in their endeavors, and to an extent which threatens to obtrude religious controversy into every department of English local public life. Reactionary as the bill is, it is almost certain to pass. The Liberals may be able to obstruct to some extent its passage through the House of Commons, but that is all that they can hope to do if the Salisbury Government adheres to the bill as it has been framed. Anything can be done with the abnormally large majority now supporting the Conservative Government; and on this measure the Liberal and Radical Opposition is minus the eighty Irish votes. The Irish Nationalist Members are supporting the English Catholic priests in upholding the bill. The Catholic priests, like the clergymen of the Church of England, worked zealously for the Tory Government at the general election last July, and the Catholic schools, like those of the Church of England, will receive the new grants from the Treasury.

The Prophecy of Aspiration

It is a significant fact that immortality seems to be an inevitable inference from the lives of those who have striven persistently and ardently for the best things. There are men and women of whom it is impossible to believe that they have ceased to be; their noble ardor of spirit and their tireless activity predicted immortality while they were still with us, and now that they have gone, these vital qualities assure us that they are still in unwearied activity beyond our sight. We can imagine the wicked, the slothful, the indifferent, as ceasing to be, because they never laid hold on life, or because they ran athwart its laws; but the good, the noble, the aspiring, are beyond the empire of death, even in our moments of doubt; there was that in them which could not die. Every true man and woman confirms the general faith in immortality, and makes the highest view of life more credible. It is significant that the pursuit of excellence carries with it this conviction of the indestructibility of the aspiring human spirit; for the love of excellence never suffers us to rest in the present, but always draws us on with an irresistible compulsion. Those who are possessed by the passion for doing things in a better way and for seeking better things are often content, but they are never satisfied; that which they have secured to-day only confirms them in the quest for perfection in substance and method. There are those in whom this quest is so eager and controlling that they move through life as though some divine impulse were behind them. They constantly affirm, in aim, spirit, and activity, that life is a sublime opportunity for growth, and that the greatest things are within reach of the aspiring soul. Such men and women predict the larger life and confirm our belief in it. Blessed are the dead when they compel us to believe in their unshattered life!

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International Arbitration

The National Conference at Washington

From a Special Correspondent

SOMEBODY has described the progress of all great moral reforms that succeed as, first, the stage of agitation; second, the stage of fanaticism; and, third and last, the stage of "business." No thoughtful observer who witnessed the gathering in Washington last week of several hundred prominent Americans at the National Arbitration Conference, representing forty-four States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia, could fail to realize that the movement to abolish war between nations was reaching its final stage. Here was no group of mere enthusiasts, but a body of hard-headed, practical citizens—lawyers, merchants, editors, educators, publicists—every one of whom had proved, by the success he had made of his own life, his right to press his judgment upon others.

The call for this Conference had been addressed, not to the public at large, but to individuals, whose names had been selected with great care, so as to make the gathering truly representative, and give it a dignity inseparable from the personal character and standing of its members. It summoned the recipient, not to an international but to a National Conference; in other words, its authors realized that before approaching any other nation with an appeal for co-operation we must be prepared to produce proofs that the best thought and sentiment in our own land is behind the movement. Last, and most important of all, it contained these passages:

> A widespread desire has been manifested both in the United States and in Great Britain for the establishment between these two countries of a permanent system of arbitration. . . .
>
> In confining the present movement to the promotion of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, we are not unconcerned for the wider application of the principle involved. But, taking into consideration the importance and the value of practical results, it has seemed wise to concentrate our immediate efforts upon the attainment of a permanent system between the two great English-speaking peoples.

This was a master-stroke. It avoided the peril of overdoing a good thing; by narrowing the area of discussion it reduced the list of possible objections, besides making sure that the Conference could finish its work within the two days prescribed; and it touched the chords of blood-kindred and race pride, from which the response is never slow in coming.

The signatures to the call were not less noteworthy than its text. The first three represented the professional antipodes. The name of Melville W. Fuller, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was followed immediately by the names of Nelson A. Miles, the Major-General commanding the Army, and John G. Walker, the most noted Rear-Admiral of the Navy in active service. Thus law and the sword—heir and ancestor—joined in a movement to hasten the subsidence of the one and the supremacy of the other. After these signers came such as John W. Foster, who served as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet after an experience almost lifelong in various diplomatic fields, and whose latest achievement was the negotiation of a treaty of peace between China and Japan; Abram S. Hewitt, whose "Americanism" could no longer be questioned after he swept the New York City Hall of all national flags except the Stars and Stripes; Benjamin H. Bristow, the courageous Secretary of the Treasury who smashed the Whisky Ring; ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, the eminent geographer; Dorman B. Eaton, the author of the United States Civil Service Law; Charles W. Eliot, Timothy Dwight, Seth Low, and James B. Angell, distinguished as Presidents of the greatest universities in this country; Cardinal Gibbons; ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, Charles Francis Adams, and Robert Treat Paine; Oscar Straus, J. L. M. Curry, and James A. Broadhead, ex-Ministers of the United States at foreign courts; William E. Dodge, Marshall Field, Cyrus H. McCormick, William Preston Johnson, Horace Davis, Cyrus D. Foss, and a score more of equal eminence, from the foremost American cities and the four points of the compass.

More than common attention has been given to this preliminary because so much of the success of the undertaking depended on it. A mistake at the outset would have created a wrong impression of the movement, and given it perhaps a fatal check.

The first meeting was held at Metzerott Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 22. It was called to order by Gardiner G. Hubbard, as Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements, and a brief address of welcome was delivered by John W. Foster, who said, among other things:

> It seems a Utopian idea to anticipate a general disarmament of nations in our generation, and, until barbarism and the spirit of conquest and oppression shall be banished from the earth, governments will be forced to maintain armies and navies. But certainly among peoples who profess to be governed by the principles of a common Christianity, and especially between nations kindred in lineage, language, and institutions, a better method of adjusting the differences which must rise between them may be found than by the bloody arbitrament of war. The English-speaking race is by far the most numerous of the great Caucasian family, and to it is intrusted by Providence the highest interests of civilization and Christianity in the world, and if this Conference shall result in a permanent plan whereby their differences may be adjusted by arbitration, it will win for itself the fame of one of the memorable assemblies of all history.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was chosen permanent President of the Conference, and, in expressing his thanks for the honor, drew attention to the facts that the assemblage before him represented the largest civilized body of men and women in the world; that the United States were one of the richest and most powerful of nations, and had least to fear from war; but that this very strength, wealth, and civilization marked the American people as the one to give the cause of universal peace its first impulse. One of the most impressive object-lessons witnessed by the world now, he added, is the contrast between the gigantic standing armies of Europe and our own miniature military establishment; the day must come, in the course of human progress, when foreign nations will reduce their war force to the footing of ours, and maintain it only for police service. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, of New York, who laid especial stress upon the modesty of aim which the Conference should keep in view. Said he:

> This gathering has not been summoned with design of either dictation or rebuke. Nor for an instant do we forget that we are in the presence of those whom the people, ourselves included, have elected to the control of National affairs. We claim for ourselves no monopoly of patriotic intensity, nor any exclusiveness of philanthropic breadth. We assemble that the conviction of the American people respecting the need of some system of arbitration between this country and Great Britain may be most clearly and appropriately certified, not only to our own Government, but also to the Government and the people over the sea.
>
> War may cease through a cessation of the causes of war, yet valor take on new splendor and fortitude be lifted into greater grandeur. With the prevalence of mutual right-dealing there may well come an end of mutual slaughter. We are not under the delusion that an agreement between two nations to favor arbitration, or even the adoption of a properly defined system of arbitration, is a panacea. No scheme, however framed, will be either self-executing or all-healing. Back of juridical adjustments, to insure worthy concord between even two nations, there must be magnanimity and truth. Yet this Conference believes that with the declared presumption, the ordained facility, the familiar procedure on the side of mutual adjustment, magnanimity and truth

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will be the more fostered and a resultant harmony will be the more assured.

The chief speaker at the evening session was Carl Schurz. He argued that in a war conducted on modern lines their wealth, ingenuity, and courage would make the Americans invincible. Moreover, no foreign power could go to war with them without exposing itself most temptingly to attack by its neighbors at home. Therefore, said he:

We may depend upon it with absolute assurance that, whether we are armed or not, no European power will seek a quarrel with us; that, on the contrary, they will avoid such a quarrel with the utmost care; that we cannot have a war with any of them, unless we wantonly and persistently seek such a war; and that they will respect our rights and comply with all our demands, if just and proper, in the way of friendly agreement.

To the demand of some youthful enthusiasts for a war to lift our people out of their materialism and stimulate their heroic spirit, he responded:

What a mocking delusion it is! To lift a people out of materialism by war! Has not war always excited the spirit of reckless and unscrupulous speculation, not only while it was going on, but also afterwards, by the economic disorders accompanying and outlasting it? Has it not always stimulated the rapid and often dishonest accumulation of riches on one side, while spreading and intensifying want and misery on the other? Has it not thus always had a tendency to plunge a people still deeper into materialism? Has not every great war left a dark streak of demoralization behind? Has it not thus always proved dangerous to the purity of republican governments? Is not this our own experience? And as to awakening the heroic spirit—does it not, while stirring noble impulses in some, excite the base passions in others? . . . The old Roman poet tells us that it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. It is noble, indeed. But to die on the battle-field is not the highest achievement of heroism. To live for a good cause, honestly, unselfishly, laboriously, is at least as noble and heroic as to die for it, and usually far more difficult.

I have seen war; I have seen it with its glories and its horrors; with its noble emotions and its bestialities; with its exaltations and triumphs, and its unspeakable miseries and baneful corruptions; and I say to you, I feel my blood tingle with indignation when I hear the flippant talk of war as if it were only a holiday pastime or an athletic sport. We are often told that there are things worse than war. Yes, but not many. He deserves the curse of mankind who in the exercise of power forgets that war should be only the very last resort even in contending for a just and beneficent end, after all the resources of peaceful methods are thoroughly exhausted.

Mr. Schurz declared that he had heard but one objection to a permanent arbitration system which made the slightest pretense to statesmanship:

It is that we are a young and aspiring people, and that a binding arbitration treaty would hamper us in our freedom of action.

Let the light be turned upon this. What is it that an arbitration treaty contemplates? That in all cases of dispute between this and a certain other country there shall be an impartial tribunal regularly appointed to decide, upon principles of international law, of equity, of reason, what this and what the other country may be justly entitled to. And this arrangement is to be shunned as hampering our freedom of action!

What will you think of a man who tells you that he feels himself intolerably hampered in his freedom of action by the ten commandments or by the criminal code? What respect and confidence can a nation claim for its character that rejects a trustworthy and well-regulated method of ascertaining and establishing right and justice, avowedly to preserve its freedom of action? Shame upon those who would have this great Republic play so disreputable a part! I protest that the American people are an honorable people. Wherever its interests or ambitions may lead this great Nation, I am sure it will always preserve that self-respect which will prompt it rather to court the search-light of truth and justice than, by skulking on dark and devious paths, seek to evade it.

The economic contrasts between peace and war were presented in a striking manner by Edward Atkinson. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, he said, the production of the staple necessaries of life, such as food, fuel, timber, metal, and fiber, is insufficient to keep up with domestic consumption:

What is the result of these conditions upon the commerce of this country, for which we may demand a peaceful way across the sea for all future times? Our huge and increasing exports have during the last ten years consisted to the extent of 80 per cent. of the excess of food and fiber which we could not consume at home. Sixty per cent. of these exports have been bought of us by Great Britain and her colonies; 23 per cent. by France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium—these being the several countries whose power of purchase has been augmented by science and invention. Only 17 per cent. of our exports have passed to all other lands; less than 4 per cent. to South America.

These prosperous conditions of our agriculture are due to the interdependence of nations and to the maintenance of peaceful commerce upon the high seas; yet under this pressure of Jingoism, and in pursuance of a policy of aggression and warfare, this country has wasted $7,000,000 or more in the construction of two basely named "commerce-destroyers." These ships are fit for nothing except to plunder and destroy the vessels by which our abundance is distributed, on which the whole prosperity of this country rests. There is no shipping of any moment at the present time upon the high seas to be destroyed except that of our most valuable customers. Could anything be more grotesque than such folly?

The closing speech of the evening was that of President Angell, of Michigan University, on the humane and philanthropic aspects of the subject. It was a sad commentary on Christian civilization, he said, that, nineteen centuries after the coming of the Prince of Peace, nations so often resort to the methods of brutes and savages rather than to the methods of rational beings and brethren for the settlement of disputes. He continued:

We have gathered here to consider what can be done by this Nation to secure the peaceful and righteous settlement of controversies between us and Great Britain, if not between all nations. Our temperament and our history make it easy and natural for us to lead now in the attempt to substitute arbitration for war wherever it can be properly substituted. We have generally sought to avoid war, even when we have had to bear great wrongs. We have had but two foreign wars in one hundred years; but, war once begun, no men have shown more bravery and skill on land and sea than the American soldiers and seamen.

At the morning session of Thursday, a paper by Professor John B. Moore, of Columbia University, was read, arguing that the very existence of a general system of national arbitration would tend to diminish the necessity for resorting to it.

President Gates, of Amherst College, said that if arbitration once became the established rule for settling disputes between nations, and it was understood that in every case the nation with the strongest cause, and not the nation with the strongest army, would win, one of the great incentives to war would be wiped out. The proposed plan recognizes all States as personalities, each equal to every other, in the sense that its rights under international law are entitled to the same respect whether it be a great power or a weak one. The first point to be gained is to bring two of these States, kindred in blood and language, out of their bondage to brute violence and under the permanent sway of reason and high moral sentiment. And he added:

The condition of Europe to-day is not so much a condition of peace as of temporary truce. War is delayed, but is constantly anticipated. The maintenance of peace by universal preparation for war involves terrible burdens. The industrial interests of the civilized world will not always patiently bear this load. Every laboring man and every toiling woman in Europe goes to the day's work carrying on burdened shoulders the load of a full-armed soldier, who, if not fighting, still eats and never works. This burden has set the people questioning. Never before has war been compelled to give so strict account of itself. Never before has there been so stern a challenge of its reason for being. The world is threatened with a great revolutionary outburst of brotherly feeling!

General O. O. Howard also spoke at this session, saying that he was heart and soul in sympathy with the purposes of the Conference. It would be necessary, of course, to keep up an army and navy, even in this country, as a National police force, but neither of them need be made any larger than now.

At the afternoon session the Conference, after a spirited debate of some hours, adopted the following report from its Committee on Resolutions:

This National Conference of American Citizens, assembled at Washington, April 22, 1896, to promote international arbitration, profoundly convinced that experience has shown that war

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as a method of determining disputes between nations is oppressive in its operation, uncertain and unequal in its results, and productive of immense evils, and that the spirit and humanity of the age, as well as the precepts of religion, require the adoption of every practicable means for the establishment of reason and justice between nations; and considering that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, bound together by ties of a common language and literature, of like political and legal institutions and of many mutual interests, and animated by a spirit of devotion to law and justice, have on many occasions, by recourse to peaceful and friendly arbitration, manifested their just desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of their differences, and to establish a reign of peace among nations; that the common sense and enlightened public opinion of both nations are utterly averse to any further war between them; that the same good sense, reinforced by common principles of humanity, religion, and justice, requires the adoption of a permanent method for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies, which method shall not only provide for the uniform application of principles of law and justice in the settlement of their own differences, but shall also, by its example and its results, promote the peace and progress of all peoples,—does hereby adopt the following resolutions:

1. That, in the judgment of this Conference, religion, humanity, and justice, as well as the material interest of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

2. That it is earnestly recommended to our Government, as soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British Government, to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies.

3. That a committee of this Conference be appointed to prepare and present to the President of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view.

In accordance with the closing resolution a committee was appointed, consisting of George F. Edmunds, Chairman; James B. Angell, Gardiner G. Hubbard, J. L. M. Curry, and Henry Hitchcock.

The sessions of the Conference were not without their modicum of spice. On the reading, for example, of a letter from Andrew Carnegie expressing regret at his inability to be present and inclosing a check for $1,000 as his contribution toward the expenses of the meeting, a member from Missouri moved that the check be returned, since Mr. Carnegie was in the business of making and selling material for war; but a Pennsylvanian made a brief and somewhat spirited answer, and the motion was promptly tabled.

At another time, E. V. Smalley, of Minnesota, spoke resentfully of the over-meek tone of the proceedings. He believed that the American people would not wish to check the growth of the American navy. "It is idle," said he, "to think that all nations will lay down their arms and dwell like brothers in a church. We cannot carry out our mission to extend the rights of man all over the globe without becoming a great sea power."

Mr. Schurz took up the challenge at once. "When it is said that our Union must become a great sea power," he exclaimed, "what does it mean? It means that we must have a naval armament equal to that of Great Britain and France combined. Are you ready, gentlemen, for that?" A loud chorus of "No!" "No!" was the response. "I am as impatient as any one," continued the speaker, "to see the American flag floating in all the waters of the world, but I want it to float over our commerce rather than our navy. I want to see American ships carrying our merchandise, our ideas, and our civilization everywhere, no matter whether they carry our guns or not."

A permanent committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry forward the work and arrange for further conferences if necessary, consisting of Charles C. Harrison, Herbert Welsh, and J. H. Converse, of Pennsylvania; Henry Hitchcock, of Missouri; John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Judge D. M. Key, of Tennessee; ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota; Horace Davis, of California; Alexander T. Humphreys, of Kentucky; William E. Dodge, L. T. Chamberlain, John B. Moore, George L. Rives, and Carl Schurz, of New York; Lyman J. Gage, William C. Gray, and W. A. Fuller, of Illinois; Charles Francis Adams, Charles W. Eliot, and Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; Josiah Crosby, of Maine; Fleming Du Bignon, of Georgia; Chancellor A. T. McGill, of New Jersey; Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama, and W. H. Taft, of Ohio.

After the adjournment of the Conference, on Thursday evening, a mass-meeting was held at the Grand Opera-House, which was addressed by several eminent speakers. John Randolph Tucker discussed international arbitration from the point of view of a lawyer. President Eliot condemned the "war spirit" in unmeasured terms. "There has recently been imported from Europe," said he, "an idea utterly repugnant to us, called 'Jingoism'—a detestable word for a detestable thing. I should be at a loss to say which party in this country is the greater offender in this respect, and I particularly grieve that foremost in the enormity are sundry graduates of Harvard University. Can anything be more offensive to industrious, sober, hard-working American citizens than this chip-on-the-shoulder attitude—this brutality coupled with a despotic militarism?"

Bishop Keane, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, followed.

"I am not here to blame the President or Congress," he remarked. "I do not believe it is our purpose or our right to blame either of them. But we, as American citizens, are free to say that it is a pity that things are as they are, compelling the President and Congress to talk of war with another civilized nation.

"It has been shown in the United States that all nationalities can live under one government with peace and prosperity. The world is sick of the international hatred and the armed militarism in the Old World. Hatred is of the world below, and it must go, and with it must go militarism."

President Patton, of Princeton, expressed his profound faith in the success of international arbitration, which he declared would be enforced and made practicable "by the gradual evolution of an international conscience."

No attempt to formulate a definite plan for an international tribunal was made by the Conference, but a plan of the New York State Bar Association was presented to President Cleveland, on the day the Conference met, by a committee of the Association. It is as follows:

1. The establishment of a permanent international tribunal, to be known as the International Court of Arbitration.

2. Such court to be composed of nine members, one each from nine independent States or nations, such representative to be a member of the supreme or highest court of the nation he shall represent, chosen by a majority vote of his associates because of his high character as a publicist and judge, and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each judge thus selected to hold office during life or the will of the court selecting him.

3. The court thus constituted to make its own rules of procedure, to have power to fix its place of sessions, and to change the same from time to time as circumstances and the convenience of litigants may suggest, and to appoint such clerks and attendants as the court may require.

4. Controverted questions arising between any two or more independent powers, whether represented in said International Court of Arbitration or not, at the option of said powers, to be submitted by treaty between said powers to said court, providing only that said treaty shall contain a stipulation to the effect that all parties thereto shall respect and abide by the rules and regulations of said court, and conform to whatever determination it shall make of said controversy.

5. Said court to be open at all times for the filing of cases and counter-cases under treaty stipulations by any nation, whether represented in the court or not, and such orderly proceedings in the interim between sessions of the court, in preparation for argument and submission of the controversy, as may seem necessary, to be taken as the rules of the court provide for and may be agreed upon between the litigants.

6. Independent powers not represented in said court, but which may have become parties litigant in a controversy before it, and by treaty stipulation have agreed to submit to its adjudication, to comply with the rules of the court, and to contribute such stipulated amount to its expenses as may be provided for by its rules or determined by the court.

As will be seen, this plan contemplates a general agreement among the leading nations of the earth, instead of the simple Anglo-American treaty upon which the efforts of the Conference were directly focused. F. E. L.

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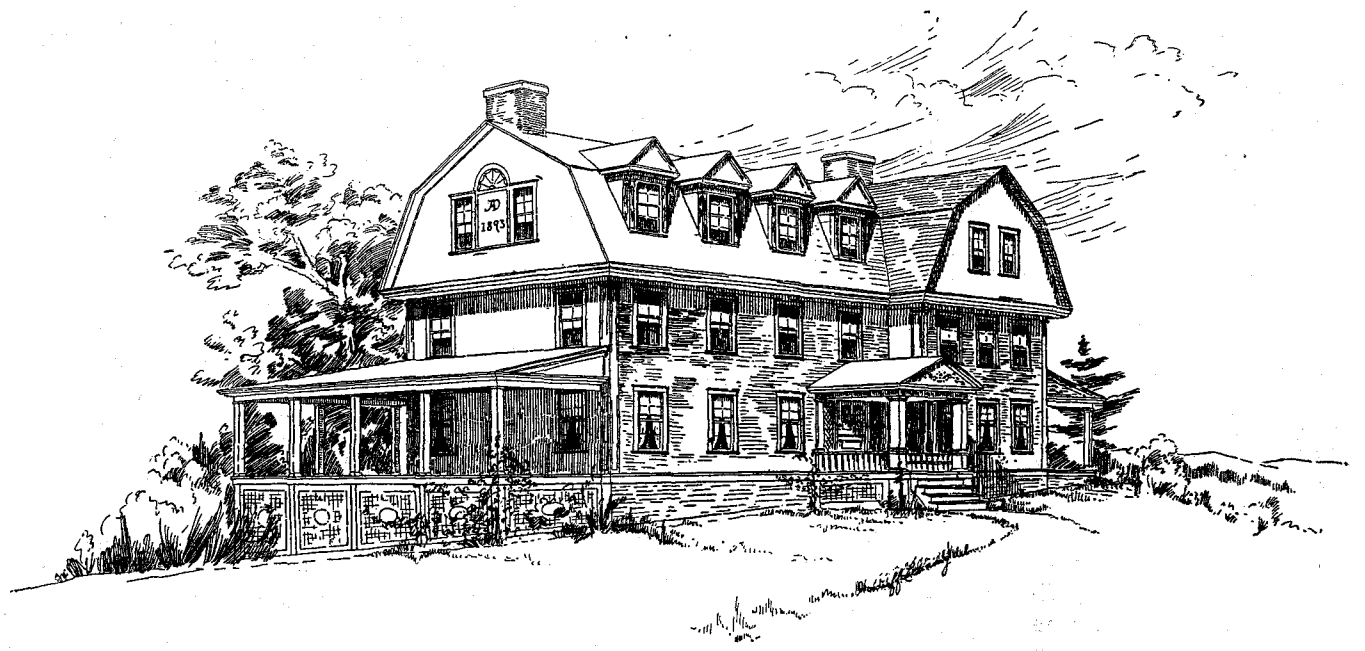
The Outlook's Vacation Fund

THE first sign of spring rouses to activity all who are interested in vacation work. The summer days are not far off, with their possibilities of rest and recreation for busy workers. Some, fortunately, can arrange their vacations with the greatest liberty. To others there are restrictions that represent financial limitations. The vast majority have no choice. They must spend their vacations where others make it possible. This latter class are from that stratum of our social structure where the environment offers the least possibility of light, air, space, privacy, beauty. That a little child should lack these essentials of life—for no life can be complete that lacks them—is cruel. That youth should be deprived of them is the misfortune of the community, for they make for character. Give light, air, space, privacy, beauty, to every human being, and you have given him that which best ministers to good government. The success of the vacation work that is founded on the principle that these essentials are the God-given rights of every man proves the truth that the trend of every human being, independent of his environment of poverty, is to respond to these opportunities for spiritual growth. It was consistent with the intelligence of the managers of the Working-Girls' Society of New York that they should have established the permanent work of the Society on this basis. In the beginning they were compelled to send the girls, who went into the country under their charge, into farm-houses. The best possible terms were made, and the greatest care exercised in the business arrangements, but it was impossible to secure and maintain the conditions that would minister to the needs of the whole nature. Each house represented the standard and character of the people who owned it. At no time were the managers wholly satisfied. They could not secure the funds necessary to buy and maintain houses that they could control.

In 1892, when the income of The Outlook Vacation Fund had been under the control of the Society for two years, a friend of The Outlook offered the use of the property now known as Cherry Vale to The Outlook for working-girls. This offer was extended to the Working-Girls' Vacation Society and accepted. The original house was small. It accommodated but seventeen girls. The furniture was the gift of the pupils of a number of private schools in the country. The money used in furnishing the house was in the bank accumulating to buy a house for the Working-Girls' Vacation Society, to be used for working-girls. When the offer of this property was made, the editors decided that it would be carrying out the wishes of the young girls who had sent the money to use as much of it as was necessary to furnish the house placed at their disposal, and offered by them to the Working-Girls' Vacation Society. The house was opened May 29, 1892, each room expressing the friendship of the pupils of several schools for the working-girls. The decorations were all the work of the school-girls, and were in the colors of the schools providing them.

At the close of the first season the generous owners of Cherry Vale offered to enlarge the house, and the summer of 1893 found this beautiful house ready for occupancy. As soon as the announcement was made that more rooms were to be furnished at Cherry Vale, more schools offered to furnish them, so that the large house stood only as a larger expression of the consciousness of the sisterhood of the women of the nineteenth century. The rooms were furnished with white beds, a pretty bureau washstand for each bed, with dainty rocker, and stand. The windows were draped with white curtains tied back with ribbons, and so arranged, where more than one bed was in a room, that each bed commanded space about the window. Each washstand was provided with a folding screen. Pincushions, bureau-covers, splashers, whisk-brooms, shoe-bags and duster-bags were provided for each bed. Each occupant cared for her bed and the space about it. The rooms often represented the innate refinement that must make the conditions imposed by lack of space a crucifixion to thousands of working-girls. Parlor, library, and dining-room, as dainty and refined as the bedrooms, were furnished by schools, both in Cherry Vale and Elmcote—the second acquisition of the Working-Girls' Society.



Cherry Vale

In 1894 another friend of The Outlook offered a small house and several acres of land for the use of the working-girls. This offer was transferred to the Working-Girls' Society, and the balance of the furnishing fund left from Cherry Vale, with a few outside donations, furnished the house in time to open it in 1894. The season was a success, and proved that Orange County was a good section in which to locate a vacation house.

In 1895, early in the spring, a much larger house was hired, about a mile and a half from the small house. The house was painted, papered, and furnished by the school-girls of the country. Some schools furnished everything in one room, even the painting and papering. Other schools could not provide the money for everything, but met part of the expense in 1895, and promised to complete their rooms in 1896. Elmcote was opened the first week

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in June, and stood, as Cherry Vale has stood, the expression of the friendship of girls for girls.

The following schools furnished the bedrooms, parlor, library, and dining-rooms at Cherry Vale and Elmcote. Some schools furnished rooms at both houses. The bedrooms have been named after their decorations:

The Elms, Springfield, Mass.

Miss Master's School, Dobbs Ferry, violets.

Young Ladies' School, Farmville, Va., wild rose.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Washington, Pa., pansies.

The Priscilla Braislin School, Bordentown, N. J., violets.

The Misses Ely's School, New York City, Parlor at Cherry Vale.

The Suburban Seminary of New York (New York City), forget-me-nots.

Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N. Y., buttercups.

The Asacog Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Asacog Room," silver-gray and white.

Silver Cross Circle of King's Daughters, West Randolph, Vt.

Steadfast Circle of King's Daughters, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Dana's School, Morristown, N. J.

St. Margaret's School (Junior Girls), Waterbury, Conn.

Young Ladies' Branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the First Congregational Church, Malone, N. Y.

Violet Club Room (Plantsville, Conn.), violets.

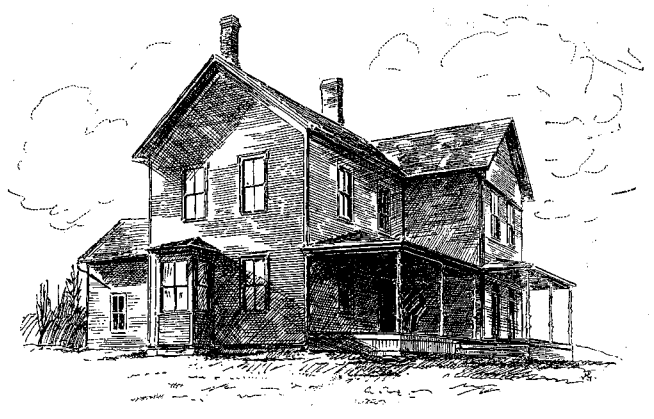
A Well-Wisher, New York City, "The Chamber of Peace," white and silver.

Miss Townsend's School, Newark, N. J., white and gray.

The Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass., Hall and Piazza at Elmcote.

Friend at New Haven, Upper Hall and Dining-room at Elmcote.

Mr. George Dodge, of New York City, in the spring of 1895 offered the Working-Girls' Vacation Society a house at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks. The danger of putting girls with consumption in the rooms with girls more or less physically depressed because of overwork or anxiety is fully recognized. But for this offer girls with lung troubles could not have been sent away by the Society. Santa Clara is designed for the use of girls who are in the



Santa Clara

first stages of disease—the girls who need change of climate and rest for recovery. As the following report shows, Santa Clara filled a great need and proved a positive factor in increasing the wage-earning capacity of the girls, who, in spite of weakness and the dread of incapacity and the consequent burdening of family and friends, must work:

We have had during the summer twenty-seven girls at Santa Clara, of whom twenty-four have been there long enough to be reported on at the present time. Of these, ten have been what we may call "early cases," having not much involvement of the lung tissue, and not much debility resulting from it. All these cases improved decidedly, gaining from three to fifteen pounds in weight, and the gain was much more decided when the vacation was for two months than in those who remained only one month. Dr. Sloat writes: "It was a pleasure to watch the improvement in these cases." Several of these will probably be cured.

There were nine cases of well-marked lung trouble, not of a hopeless nature. These girls gained from three to eight pounds, most of them remaining two months. All of them improved in general health and strength—a great gain for girls who must work, and implying a gain also in lung condition.

Five advanced cases were sent, for various reasons. Of these

Elmcote

three did not even hold their ground, while two considered themselves benefited by the change. There was no gain in weight in any of these cases.

What, then, are the results of our summer work? The final results no one can give, as the circumstances of our girls are so various and often so depressing. To ten of our girls we have given a new lease of life; we have placed them in the most favorable position for recovery. Nine of them who were seriously ill have been enabled to carry on their work for another year, though we doubt whether this improvement will be permanent. Five were not improved in any degree that would justify sending advanced cases again. I think that next year we should refuse all advanced cases; but it has been very difficult this year to refuse such cases, when sent by patrons of the Society with a promise that they should go to Santa Clara.

We need not consider the house as an experiment. It is an acknowledged success, and one that supplies a great need. We could have filled it twice over with worthy cases. Gladly would I give every girl two months, could we afford it. Above all, we must never again go back to the old plan of mixing consumptive girls with others. If we are to give vacations to advanced cases of consumption, we must have for them a separate place, near New York, where no long journey is required and where their friends can easily reach them.

In closing, I would say that the Society and the girls owe much to Dr. Sloat, who has done so much to make the house pleasant and to render the stay of each girl of the utmost possible benefit to her by her advice and attention.

Respectfully yours,
MARIA M. VINTON, M.D.

The generous donor has during this spring added twenty rooms to the house. These will be furnished as the other rooms have been. They will not be mere places of shelter, but places of rest and refreshing, because of their daintiness and beauty. They will be provided with all the requisites for the comfort of those to whom at first physical exertion is difficult. At Santa Clara four rooms have been furnished by Miss Spence's School of New York City, one by Miss Jandous, one by the Rye Seminary, one by Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry. Other schools have promised four rooms, and the Earnest King's Daughters of Madison, N. J., have furnished the large library. Hammocks, reclining chairs, blankets for outdoor use, and tents are needed for Santa Clara. The season of 1896 is here,

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with its opportunities for enriching life for those whose heroism and unconscious unselfishness dwarf many recognized acts, and prove to the doubting the divinity in the race.

Many of the working-girls pay the whole or part of their board. This is done often at tremendous self-sacrifice by many girls. The employers do not, except in the rarest instances, pay wages during vacations. The girl who pays her board must pay it out of accumulations. That girl is to be envied. The great majority of the girls cannot accumulate money to meet their vacation expenses because their money helps to support their families. They could meet their expenses if they kept their small earnings for themselves. The vacation time is to many others a great protection against pressing anxiety and distress. They are out of work, a period that is always one of more or less pressure. If two weeks of this time can be spent in an atmosphere of rest and beauty, in new surroundings, it must follow that the battle of life, finding work—which is always the battle of the poor—will be fought with new vigor and courage, and with renewed hope, that forerunning angel that saves men and women from despair.

At least four thousand dollars are necessary to meet the opportunities open to our readers through this vacation work. To cure men is inspiring; to not only cure but to save from physical failure young girls who assume the burden of self-support at the age when they should be most carefully sheltered and protected is to meet the ideal of God for man when He created him in the likeness of Himself, and implanted in him the attributes of divinity.

The Bible and the Child

The Higher Criticism and the Teaching of the Young[1]

By the Very Rev. W. H. Fremantle
Dean of Ripon

The Higher Criticism is often supposed to mean negative criticism, but it really means the criticism, not of texts, but of the underlying ideas of a work; it is, therefore, much more congenial to the faithful and Christian teacher than the Lower Criticism, which deals with manuscripts and readings. Of the works of Lachmann or Tischendorf, or of Westcott and Hort, on the text of the New Testament, only a few scholars can judge; but of the questions raised by Ewald or Kuenen we can all judge. Could the Book of Deuteronomy, they ask, which assumes that there is only one altar, and vehemently condemns worship in the High Places, have been in existence when Samuel, the chosen leader and inspired prophet, sacrificed at the High Place in Ramah; or could the words, "Who saith of Cyrus, Thou art my shepherd, saying to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be built, and to the Temple, Thy foundation shall be laid," have been written by Isaiah one hundred and fifty years before the Temple was destroyed, and two hundred before Cyrus reigned? Of such questions, I say, we can all of us judge. And, further, we are all of us unconsciously among the "higher critics" when, for instance, we read Psalm cxxxvii., and ask whether the words, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones," express the mind of the Divine Spirit, or whether they belong to a class of ideas and feelings which have been done away in Christ. Here Christian faith is itself the Higher Criticism.

Such questions are sure to be asked as the child grows into the man or woman, and it is of the utmost importance that we should so teach the Bible that they may not prove a fatal stumbling-block. The late M. Taine, one of the foremost writers and thinkers in France, became a Protestant because he felt sure that if his children were taught the literalisms which, in the hands of French priests, made the Bible a tissue of incredibilities, they would, as they grew up, cast away their religion, whereas the sane explanations of the excellent pastors Bersier and Hollard, to whom he intrusted them, would make possible a continuance of belief. We may well ask ourselves whether the cause of the alienation from Christian faith is not often this, that we have bound up with religion during childhood a number of ideas which the adult finds to be untenable, but from which he finds it impossible to disentangle it.

This danger may be to a great extent obviated by showing that what is paramount in the Scriptures, as explained by criticism, is the religious interest. Take the question of the books of the law, on which so much criticism has been expended. The higher critics have mostly come to the conclusion that Exodus, Deuteronomy, and Leviticus contain successive handlings of the law, the rudiments of which came from Moses, just as the Psalms have their source in David, but they believe that each re-editing of the law has a distinctly religious purpose. On this, therefore, the teacher should fix the child's attention. He should show how stress was laid in each epoch upon the points most needful for the religious life: first, in Exodus, for the primitive social life of the nation; next, in Deuteronomy, for the final struggle against idolatry in the period from Hezekiah to Josiah; and, lastly, in Leviticus, for the time after the captivity, when the sense of sin and the need of sacrifice were so fully developed. It is not necessary to go into minute criticism with the young; but it is a distinct gain to the teacher, say in reading Deuteronomy, to be able to describe the "hill-altars" and the "Asherim" existing in every corner of Judæa, and the degradation of the worship of God as described by Hosea and the early prophets, and thence to show the need of the limitation of sacrificial worship to the central sanctuary at Jerusalem. And, similarly, it is a gain to realize the state of mind of the Jews in the great revulsion from idolatry under Ezekiel and the second Isaiah, and to associate the lamentations for national apostasy which we find in Nehemiah ix., or Psalms cvi., or the denunciations of Leviticus xxvi., with the passionate longing for atonement with God which brought into prominence the priestly code of Leviticus.

The Psalms and the prophets and histories are comparatively easy to deal with in the light of criticism. In the histories the chief difficulties are caused by various traditions which have been placed side by side, as in the varying accounts of the elevation of Saul to the kingdom, and of David's introduction to Saul. When these are frankly admitted, as they would be in any other case, the difficulty is gone, but the religious lesson is unimpaired. As to the Psalms, the dates and construction of them are still *sub judice;* but this is of little concern for their religious bearing; they are of all ages, and give voice to the universal needs of the human soul. The criticisms, however, of Cheyne, which show that they have a national as well as an individual bearing, should be of use to us in training the young to public and social duty, which is among the greatest needs of our time. As to the prophets, criticism has made them stand out as vivid, struggling personalities, their words gaining force from the clearer disclosure of the special circumstances of their time. How much more real does such an utterance as that of Isaiah lxiv., 10, 11, become—"Zion is a wilderness, Jerusalem a desolation; our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burned with fire"—when we think of it as springing warm from the heart of the great unknown prophet of the exile as he depicted with patriotic sorrow the actual state of desolation, than when we try to conceive of it as written two hundred years before, in the time of Hezekiah, when the Temple stood firm and Jerusalem was unscathed by fire.

Let us now pass to a different sphere, that of the narratives which have created most controversy. Take the account of the Creation. If we believe it to be a poetic vision of the upgrowth of the world under the hand of God, we can surely make the pupil understand this. To be sure, children are, as Goethe said, "inveterate realists," and are sure to ask, "Was it all true?" But the great religious lessons—the universe a great unity, the manifestation of one principle, one agent, and that the Holy One; the world prepared for man, who is to master it and use it according to God's will; the spiritual element supreme over

[1] Previous articles in this series have been by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury (The Outlook for March 21), and by the Rev. R. F. Horton, D.D. (The Outlook, April 18).

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the material, the consecration of the whole by its issue in a Sabbath of holy rest; man made after God's image, his innocence as the witness that sin is not a necessary part of his nature, the sanctification of human love and family and social life by the blessing on the first parents of the race—all this is so preponderant, and in the hands of an earnest teacher can be made to stand out so clearly, that the mere process of creation falls naturally into a subordinate place.

This may rightly lead us to consider the attitude which we should take towards the miracles of the Old Testament. We should dwell on the divine purpose and its result, not upon the particular mode of working. The word miracle, as used in Scripture (put Paley aside), is quite undefined, and simply implies to the religious mind a wonderful and striking fact which makes us realize the presence of God. On the action of God, therefore, we should fix the attention. Take the account of the deliverance of Israel by the passage of the Red Sea. We may take the old precritical view which made even Matthew Arnold speak of the narrative as instinct with supernaturalism, or we may, with the "Speaker's Commentary," take it as wholly natural. The latter is surely the most vivid and attractive; we see, and make the pupil see, the sea driven back by the strong east wind, the storm-cloud helping the Israelites by its lightnings, but beating in the faces of their enemies, the sun as the eye of God looking forth in the morning watch from the pillar of cloud, and the tide returning in its strength. Yet upon none of these in themselves must the attention be fixed, but upon the combination of all these forces under the hand of God for the deliverance of Israel. We need not be anxious to explain the processes through which God wrought, either as identical with or as differing from the processes known to human experience. What we want to impress is the sense of God working out his righteous and loving purpose, whether in ways within or in ways beyond our comprehension. And, further, we want to make the pupil realize that the wonder of old time is the heightened or concentrated example of that which is in its essence repeated day by day in the action of God towards us. Even now, with all our advance in knowledge, how little do we know of the secret forces of nature! The saying of Newton is still true, that we are like children picking up shells on the shore of an ocean whose depths are unexplored. Our philosophers have to speak of an "energy" which is the source of all action, yet is in its essence unknown. We may, therefore, with entire frankness, adopt in our teaching such words as those of the Psalmist: "Thy way is in the sea, and Thy paths in the great waters, and Thy footsteps are not known."

There are, we must admit, some stories in the Bible which we cannot take literally, such as that of the ax-head swimming at the word of Elisha, or the three children in the fiery furnace. But a tactful teacher will know how to get over the difficulty. In some cases he will pass it by, as the Germans say, "with light foot," especially where, as in the first of these instances, no spiritual lesson is directly connected with it. In other cases, as in the second of these instances, he may rightly say that, the story being told after three hundred years, it is quite possible that its details have been altered, but that in any case it represents an instance, such as has often been known, of faithful confessors delivered from a cruel death; and he may thus suggest what is the real religious use of the story to us—that God's people are constantly passing through the "smoking furnace" (Gen. xv., 17; compare Deut. iv., 20, 1 Kings viii., 51), and are like the bush bathed in fire, which has suggested the motto of the persecuted Church, "*Et tamin non consumebatur.*"

A similar mode of treatment may be adopted as to the moral difficulties of the Old Testament; they must in some cases be avoided, in some cases explained. But here we are on firmer ground, having the plain declarations of our Lord himself to guide us. He admits the doctrine of development in moral matters. What was "said to the men of old times" needed to be corrected by what he said. Moses gave laws for the hardness of men's hearts which he repealed. The disciples were not to imitate Elijah in calling down fire from heaven. We need not scruple, therefore, to tell our children, as they are able to bear it, that expressions like the long curses of Psalm cix., ending with "Let this be the reward of mine adversaries from the Lord," could not be allowed in the mouths of Christians. With the younger children such passages may best be left unread, and in devotional exercises they must not be introduced. I presume that few pastors who have free choice would dwell upon them in the congregation; and I think that when these passages are set down to be read in the appointed order in church, the liberty which the law now gives to vary the Psalms under special circumstances may be held to justify the exclusion of expressions of hatred. Our congregations contain persons of all classes and all ages, and we must beware of suggesting to young or old what will be certainly perplexing, and may lead to deadly error.

It is in the teaching of the Old Testament that the difficulties chiefly arise which it is the design of these papers to meet. But there are difficulties also in the New Testament; and though these are not so numerous, they are aggravated by the fact that the critical results are far less clear. The time at which the Gospels were composed, the account to be given of the wide variations and the minute agreements of the first three Gospels, and of their relation to one another and to the fourth Gospel, are as yet undetermined. On the other hand, many of the discrepancies which have perplexed pious souls, and which have been met by strange evasions or attempts at reconciliation, become non-existent to us as soon as we put aside the fictitious assumption of an exact accuracy in the narratives. We can then say: It matters nothing whether Christ healed two blind men going out of Jericho, as St. Matthew reports, or one blind man coming into Jericho, as St. Luke states; or which of the versions of the title upon the cross, which is given differently by each Evangelist, is the true one. We hardly ask such questions in the case of other books, but are content to say: "These are different versions, slightly varied, of the same transaction." There is no difficulty in saying the same as to the Gospel accounts either to ourselves or to our children. What is more difficult is to make them understand the state of human nature which existed in Palestine in our Lord's time and long after—a state in which leprosy and hysterical affections and demoniacal possession were common phenomena, and in which, therefore, the presence of a divine personality must produce effects to which our later Western life presents hardly any analogy. But something of this kind must be suggested in order to prevent in later years a sense of unreality besetting the subject and obscuring the character and teaching of Christ.

In conclusion, I think that our own religious experience on these subjects is our best guide in teaching. If we are thoroughly persuaded of the main results of modern criticism, and have rearranged the Bible in our own minds as the history of an orderly development culminating in Christ, the true Prince of mankind, and if this has fortified our own faith by a sense of historical veracity, we need not fear to speak plainly to the young; for we can hardly fail to convey to them the consciousness that the religious aim is paramount with us, and that we wish it to be so with them. When they can realize that, through the results of criticism, Christian piety and zeal are not slackened but increased, and that both the Old Testament history and Christ himself are made to stand out in clearer outline, the danger lest light and truth should in maturer life come to them as destructive and disintegrating powers will have passed away, and we may trust that the Bible will grow to them more real and more precious the more their knowledge and experience extend.

To the true servant of God there is in service no great nor small. Infinite power is as careful in gilding a butterfly's wing as in guiding a hurricane. The only degradation possible to God's servant would be a moral one—to find the moral character of his work less than the highest; and this he can himself always control.—*Rev. Frederic Palmer.*

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Taxation Frauds in Chicago

By William E. Lewis

Like all other cities in these days of municipal degeneracy, Chicago has a Civic Federation. It is an association of citizens, whose motto is Purity of Administration, and whose end is Reform. Wisely enough, this Civic Federation has decided to begin at the root of considerable of the municipal evil, and its principal committee is at work inventing a new revenue law. The city is cursed with political machines of great power, and the conduct of the corporation has been under direction of one or another of these almost since the time of the Fort Dearborn massacre. Citizens' movements in local politics, attempts of reformers to take the management of affairs, have utterly failed. Either the "gang" triumphed at the polls or was able to retain such controlling power as to make futile any effort at purification of methods. It was found that the organic law, the charter under which the city is governed and in virtue of which its officials discharge their functions, is radically wrong. There is no opportunity for a remedy by statutory enactment, as a constitution provided by statesmen of a remote generation interposes insurmountable obstacles to the rehabilitation of the city charter of Chicago. Constitutional amendments, to be followed by legislation, are the sole remedy for the evil and corruption which now exist, and which, paradoxical as it may appear, are made almost necessary by the constitutional provisions. At all events, if fraud is not a necessary accompaniment of the administration of the law, it is made easy under the uncommon provisions of the system of taxation. Of all frauds the abuses under the revenue laws are the worst, and the most wide-reaching in their effect. Nearly all other forms and developments of municipal corruption may be traced to the departments where taxes are levied and collected, assessments made, or special privileges—what we call franchises—are granted. All these fall within the scope of the revenue laws.

It is to discover means to make frauds in the departments of taxation as impossible as they are now apparent that the committee of citizens employs itself. It is hoped that, by making virtue and honesty necessary by the law's operation, the moral standard of those who administer the laws may be built up, the average of the office-holders' integrity raised.

This is mere generalization, and the expression of what may be after all a vain hope, an illusion of the committee. Leaving out of consideration the various kinds and forms of public and official dishonesty, with which a large volume would be filled in the exploitation, and coming down directly to the matter of evils which are connected with taxation, a sinful condition is found.

Perjury is an offense committed yearly by the property-owners and assessors of this city. This is not an idle assertion. Its proof is found in the assessors' returns. It lies herein: In the year 1873 the total valuation of all property, real and personal, listed for taxation amounted to $312,072,955. The total valuation of all property upon which a revenue for the expenses of the current year must be raised is $243,476,825. In round numbers, as shown by city and county statisticians, the property of Chicago is worth some $65,000,000 less now than twenty-three years ago! In that period the area of the city has grown nearly fourfold, and the population is now more than five times as great as it was in 1873. As a familiar comparison, let it be said, the valuation of property in Chicago is less than twice the bonded indebtedness of New York City; the bonds of the latter city aggregate nearly $130,000,000. Would any violent Chicago patriot admit the truth of the statistics? Once a year only, when he is drawing a check for his taxes. The law of the State of Illinois provides that real and personal property shall be assessed for taxation at a fair cash value. The listing must be verified by the affidavit of the owner. Has any one so little understanding of values as to imagine that Chicago realty is worth less than $200,000,000? The personal property valuation is about $55,000,000, which would leave the real estate, including vacant and unimproved, at $198,000,000. Hear Mr. Higinbotham's views:

"The value of the real estate alone bounded north by the main river, east by Michigan Avenue, south by Harrison Street, and west by the South Branch, is worth not less than $200,000,000."

This territory thus described is the most valuable in Chicago; the improvements are worth nearly as much as the lands. The area is probably less than a two-hundredth part of that of the whole city.

Mr. Higinbotham's statistics are not those of an idle dreamer. He has all the information necessary to afford basis for judgment. His views also carry weight, as he is one of that often-quoted class described as "prominent citizens." He is a partner in one of the greatest mercantile establishments of Chicago—its annual transactions amount to $30,000,000—and was President of the World's Fair Association. Mr. Higinbotham's remark just given was made in the course of an address delivered at a meeting of the Commercial Club. This institution also is bending its efforts toward the production of a reform in taxes, and Mr. Higinbotham's speech had direct bearing on the inequalities, the inequities, and the frauds under the present system. The Commercial Club has expert real estate men preparing a list of values in the down-town business district, carrying in adjoining columns the value of the real estate, the worth of the improvements, and the assessors' valuation of both. The figures already obtained would be startling if Chicago folk were not past that stage of mental development in which they might be capable of being astonished by improprieties under the tax system. There is a certain hotel property fronting on the lake. This building, which includes also a theater, public halls, and business offices, cost in excess of $2,000,000. It is assessed at $87,000. The hotel furniture and equipment, which would sell under the hammer for $175,000, pay a tax on $13,000.

Corporate associations are even more kindly treated than individuals, however influential the latter may be. Take the Union Stock-Yards Company as an instance. This is one of the greatest companies in the United States. Its paid-up capital stock amounts to $25,000,000, and its dividends range from fifteen to twenty per cent. per annum on the capitalization. As a commercial investment it leaves nothing to be desired; it is ideal. As a contributor to the public purse it is diffident and retiring. It pays $2,500 in taxes, based on a property valuation of $25,000, or one-tenth of one per cent. of its capitalization!

Next to the Stock-Yards Company in the evasion of taxes the street railway companies take imposing rank. Of these there are three great corporations. One embraces the principal North Town lines, one the West, and one owns the principal means of public transportation on the South Side. New franchises are ceded to one or the other of these at almost any meeting of the City Council. The West and North Town lines in particular have received uncommon favors from the municipality. They have been given, free of cost, two tunnels which were constructed under the river by the city. These were originally designed for team traffic, and cost the taxpayers a matter of $2,200,000. They are now in effect the property of Charles T. Yerkes, and are used wholly by his street railway cars to the exclusion of any other description of wheel traffic. Tunnels and millions of dollars in exclusive rights have been bestowed by complaisant city officers on the companies controlled by Mr. Yerkes and the South Town lines, known as the Chicago City Railway. What have these concerns done for the city? Their performances are of negative character. It is for what they do not do that they are celebrated—or infamous. The Chicago City Railway's capital stock and tangible belongings are together assessed at $1,360,000. The paid-up capital stock is $9,000,000. At current quotations on the Stock Board the stock is worth $25,650,000. It pays a great percentage of profit on this amount, and under the law should be assessed accordingly. It is rated this year at one-twenty-fourth of its value. Two years ago it was listed at one-thirtieth, but an assessor with a perception of righteousness raised it a point or two. The North Chicago Street Railway Company is taxed on a basis of

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$517,000. Its paid-up capital stock is $5,499,500. At ruling prices it is worth a few thousand dollars less than $14,000,000. The Company paid in dividends to stockholders in the year 1895 the sum of $1,600,000—three times as much in gross profits as its total value is estimated by city officials. The West Chicago lines are capitalized at $13,700,000, and are quoted on the bourse at $15,000,000. Their taxes are paid upon a total valuation of $1,144,000. The smallness of the discrepancy between the capitalization of this company and its market price is due to the fact that heavy holders have been hammering down values to get possession of the stock held by small investors.

Regard the taxation of the entire State of Illinois generally in comparison with Indiana. Illinois has an area of 56,650 square miles, and Indiana 36,350. The population of Illinois at the late Federal census was 3,826,351. The population of Indiana was 2,192,404. In points of people and acreage both, Illinois is more than sixty per cent. larger than its neighbor; but according to the assessments Indiana is 53.12 per cent. wealthier than Illinois. The total tax duplicate of Indiana is, in round numbers, $450,000,000 greater than the Illinois assessment. The real estate produces 37.31 per cent. more than Illinois city lots, and favors the personal property 103.09 per cent. more, and railroad property 91.74 per cent. more. These statistics are taken from the report of the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois, and are based on the tax values of 1894. The difference in favor of Indiana would be even greater now, as the duplicate of Illinois has shrunk some millions. The tabular comparison of the States may be of interest:

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Excess of Assessments in Indiana over Illinois.	Excess in favor of Illinois.
Real Estate.....	$614,239,515	$813,381,600	$119,142,085	—
Personal Property.....	145,318,406	291,085,845	145,767,439	—
Railways.....	82,270,090	157,743,026	75,472,936	—
Corporations other than Railway	5,363,979	4,983,153	—	$380,826
Totals.....	$847,191,990	$1,297,193,624		

Returning again to Chicago taxation: The money of bankers and brokers and stock-jobbers in Chicago, if assessors' returns are taken as the truth—and as such they are reckoned for tax purposes—amounts to less than $50,000. The exact figures are $43,925. This is one-sixth of the similar item in Peoria. It is $500 less than the amount returned from Macon County, the smallest in the State. Is it possible for the vast speculative business of Chicago, a city which disputes the right of the line with New York in the procession of municipalities—is it remotely probable that one one-hundred-thousandth part of the trading could be conducted on this insignificant sum? The net credits of banks, bankers and brokers, and speculators are fixed at $10,000 for the whole county of Cook, in which the city comprises the greater part.

These are some of the facts and a few of the figures which have caused the necessity for public meetings and the work of public committees. The condition, as it is well understood, arises from false oaths to fraudulent lists permitted by venal officials. This procedure is made possible only by improperly drawn laws incapable of enforcement.

The Law of Change

By the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher

It doth not yet appear what we shall be.—John.
We shall all be changed.—Paul.
All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.—Job.
I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness.—David.
They that are accounted worthy to obtain that world, and the resurrection from the dead, are the sons of God.—Jesus the Christ.

Have you ever in high poetic fancy questioned, What say the stars? Above the broad-based mountains; above the earth-born clouds that crown them, or are caught up to meet the sun in attained glory; beyond all measurable space, these stars, in their tranquil congress and communings! Have you ever in some mood questioned, What say they one to another? And unto God their creator who set them for signs?

Their "sweet influences" antedate all history; their silent testimonies teach to-day as when they sang together at the creation, or awed the reverent Job as a voice from God. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou lead forth Mazzaroth [the Zodiac belt] in their season? Canst thou guide Arcturus with his train? Knowest thou the ordinances of the heavens?" The high discourse of the mountains, borne across low-lying valleys on rays of silent light and shadow! Their cloudy messengers, wind-borne around the globe! And over all, the testimony of the stars—the fixed stars! He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Near of kin to these high messages from God to man by the things that are made are the perdurable words of the prophets that have prophesied since the world began. The Word by the will of God is made flesh. All prophets are poets, but not all poets are prophets, at least not of God.

The words that I have read, spoken by men parted one from the other by thousands of years, yet consenting in perfect and marvelous unity of testimony, set us on this revery of mountains, clouds, and stars. They are messages of strength and hope. They are bells of home chiming in our ears as we draw near the mystery which sooner or later shuts down around our experience of the past and science of to-day.

Says John: "Beloved, it doth not yet appear what we shall be." Paul answers: "But we shall all be changed." Job, from far antiquity: "I am waiting, waiting; all the days appointed will I wait till my change come." David sings softly to his harp: "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness." Jesus swings in his deep tonic bell tone: "They that are accounted worthy to obtain that æon, and the resurrection, are sons of God. Sons of God! Sons of God!"

Of mountains, clouds, stars, and prophets, whose voices fill the ages, let Jesus teach us once more. He that hath an ear, let him hear. Oh, this blessed Sabbath day! Oh, this hour and place of prayer and praise! Oh, this peaceful assembly listening! Bells of hope and home chime once more! "It doth not appear." "We shall all be changed." "All my days will I wait till my change come." "Satisfied to awake in Thy likeness." "A son of God! A son of God! A son of God!" "Our Father which art in the heavens, hallowed be thy name."

Beloved, you have heard my sermon. What other words I speak are but dilutions of what has been a speaking from the beginning. My endeavor is to point out the places and the subjects where it were well to remember these high testimonies that delineate the one true religion, the holy catholic faith.

I. It doth not yet appear.

That which can be told is not worth the telling. That which it were worth while telling cannot be put into words. In that third heaven the raptured Paul saw and heard things that it is not possible to speak. And Jesus asks: "How can ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things?"

Some of you who are sensitive to musical effects have been deeply moved in a way of which you can give no precise explanation. Songs without words, where there is an ear to hear, are inspirations, and fill the imagination with winged fancies, fluttering in the haze; or strange shadowy forms that glide in gloom, in and out, making the flesh to creep and the hair to stand with awe or horror. Try to describe these experiences and sensations, and your chosen words clip the wings of fluttering fancies, and at the wordy chatter and clatter the stately apparitions sail out of consciousness, and we awake with a peanut in our hands—an exact peanut.

It doth not yet appear, says John the Apostle, as he was standing very close to his translation. John, the disciple whom Jesus loved, the Christian most nearly ripe, that ever witnessed; the bud blushing into bloom. It doth not *yet* appear, but we shall be like Him.

Now, when is it that we need most to have this testimony in mind? I reply:

(1) Whenever we have—or think we have—correct notions of what is before us in the way of life and are tempted to push our notions upon others. I wonder that they don't see things aright!

(2) Whenever others come to us with ancient and most venerable statements, pleasantly saying: "The which except a man believe he shall doubtless perish everlastingly."

(3) Whenever, as it is this day, the air is full of conflicting *opinions* as to the last things; and the so-called foundations of faith and orthodoxy seem to be on the move.

It doth not yet appear what we shall be. Therefore what? Watch! Watch! Watch and pray!

Where do men go to when they die? Is there a purgatory of cleansing flames that play upon the dead? Is there a hell of fire and brimstone, where the damned curl and writhe in endless anguish? Can they endure such agony for ever and ever? Do the heathen who never heard of Jesus go stamping down to the pit? Do they, do any men, have a chance after death—a second probation? Can there be a day of general judgment? A great white throne? A congregation of all the dead, both

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small and great? Is there really to be a Holy City and a bottomless pit?

Holy Church teaches!—words, creeds, dogmas, proof-texts.

Holy Bible teaches!—words, creeds, dogmas, proof-texts.

It doth not yet appear what we shall be! is what I would have you all remember.

II. We shall all be changed.

To all of you who are over thirty years old I can say, and be understood, we *have* all been changed. When I was a child I spake as a child, I felt as a child, I thought as a child; now that I am become a man I have put away childish things. Go back, brethren, call up your childhood and its fears, hopes, fancies, follies, and vices. Are you the same person? Ah, yes! some few things have endured. Our secret sins, our unruly lustings, almost unchanged, cling to us and deface our manhood. Deliver me from the sins of my youth! But our faculty, our strength, our reason, our conscience, our courage, our manly love, our motherliness, our patience, and our comprehension, all, all our *virtues* are growths—acquirements.

We can read! We can remember! We can plan and wait! We have courage! We have endurance! We have magnanimity, self-control, industry, patience! We have been changed how slowly, imperceptibly, yet surely! We shall all be changed.

We are all but children; and as we open the windows for hope, to look out and watch, we see visions and dream dreams as fantastic as those visions of your childhood were, when you stood around and said, "When I'm a man, I'm going to . . ." and now you are laughing at yourself.

But, by way of warning and instruction, be sure to notice that the excesses, indulgencies, and untimely pleasures and dissipations of childhood and youth stay by you in the form of regrets and arrested growths; while the sober duties and obediences of your childhood and youth have flowered and fruited into the strength and beauty of your present state.

There's not a man of us but regrets his first cigar! but not one of us regrets that he learned to use the ax, the buck-saw, the pen, and mastered the mystery of reading and the multiplication table. Therefore Jesus' words, "Alas for you that laugh now, for ye shall lament!"

But the "change" before us is more momentous than aught we have yet experienced. We are to be born once more. I do not know what that means. I cannot put it into better words; that is, Jesus has spoken all that can be spoken. "We must be born from above." Born of water and of wind! Or born of righteousness and inspiration.

We must be changed all. We shall be changed. No man has yet seen the Alpha and Omega of man's career. But, when you visit Paris and the Louvre, you will feel the spell of the Venus de Milo, a semi-torso, an armless figure of such grace that she wins your eyes and allures your footsteps, till that to see her you pass by rods of masterpieces, world-famed pictures. All who look are competent to pronounce a judgment as to her defects—arms are missing. Sculptors and experts of no mean fame are yet disputing as to the form and expression of those lost arms. All confess the mutilation and loss. But it doth not yet appear what the original design was.

So of mankind and myself. We may easily detect that we come short. Lord! what is man? Thy plan? His destiny? The learned doctors and theologians disagree when they delineate the completed, perfect man. But they all agree, and we with them, that man as we know him is incomplete. Certain divine qualities persist amid the ruins that all recognize. But, as we look upon our dead—from the babe in his little white casket, an unblossomed bud in his little fist—on and up to the oaken case in which our martyr President lies sleeping, borne in long procession through nine States of citizens, sad and silent, to his tomb in Illinois—as we look upon our dead, we all, all, all agree that man a-dying is a torso, mutilated, incomplete. There's more to come. It doth not yet appear, but there's more to come. Therefore watch and pray.

And as we watch, a tranquil voice from a shadowy patriarch comes sounding peacefully out of his mystery of intolerable anguish—which not he nor his three friends could explain.

III. I will wait until my change comes.

Of this waiting let me speak diluted yet timely words.

Every man that lives is a partnership. Every man that works is a doer and a done-to. What he purposes he undertakes:—I'll chop a cord of wood; I'll halter, tame, and teach a colt; I'll make a sand pie; I'll build a house; Let's all be doing something. We account him a strong, smart, successful man who plans, and brings to pass the thing he planned. Man is a doer. But every time he does anything, whether he fail or succeed, an effect is wrought on or in him *as a man*. The boy chopped wood consciously and intentionally. Unthought of by the boy, God gives him sinewy arms, strong back, big lungs, and health. During twenty-five years of athletic, sun-browned, storm-defying industry the young man works on from job to job. He knows what he has done. But he rarely notes what changes God has wrought.

He who does daily duty wisely, and waits, will discover the change that God is working. What profits any success that we plan, if we miss the gift that God, and he only, can give! The gift of God is ever along the upward-going lines of life and growth.

What profits a man to have gained the whole world and lose himself? To win high office and lose self-respect! To win great reputation as a scholar and lose the glow of health! To be easily the best-dressed lady in the city, and to have lost maternal impulse and reward!—a social success and a family failure!

We are ever tempted to mistake gain for godliness; "go" for good; movement for improvement; activity for growth; stilts for stature; fame for greatness.

Beloved, believe me, we are, at our largest, very, very little fellows, and can never grow to anything considerable, except by the gift of God. Our successes, that puff us with pride, often add nothing to our greatness.

A little boy climbs a ten-foot ladder, and shouts, "See! see! I am taller than papa!" No, my little fellow, if you are ever to be as tall as or taller than papa, it will be by the gift of God, for which you work and wait. Father in heaven, give me each day work for the day; bread for the day; rest for the night; recreation for the new day. All the days of my appointed time I will wait until my God-given change come.

The humble, hopeful, busy, contented waiting ennobles all labor, and pricks all the bubbles of vanity and conceit; arrests all racings, and proclaims God's truce!

IV. I shall be satisfied—when I come to consciousness—awake in Thy likeness, sings perhaps the most passionate, restless, impulsive, full-strung man of the Bible. A ruddy-faced, stone-slinging, hard-fighting young harpist! A poet of love and war! Who, if not King David, has touched all the tones of the human heart, and rushed with a shout of exultation into all human experiences? If there ever was a great, successful, famous man, that man is royal David! Solomon in all his glory was a lay-figure for a robe! But David was a glorious man, careless of robes! And it is this David that chimes in his testimony: "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness."

This testimony we need to have in mind in these days when so many prizes and victories hang dazzling before young ambition—valedictories, medals, scholarships, offices, salaries, wealth, houses, fame.

Godliness with contentment is great gain. I shall be satisfied when I am grown up. I shall be happy when I look like my Father.

Now, he that hath wrought us for this self-same thing is God.

V. The word of Jesus, who came from the Father and is returned to the Father.

You know how hot or even furious your so-called religious men get over a choice bone of controversy. Well, Jesus had gladdened the Pharisees by his tranquil testimony of resurrection and continued life; whereupon the Sadducees set upon him with their unanswerable question: That woman, that much-married woman, who found six obedient brothers to comfort her recurring widowhood and raise up a son and a name to the brother who died! Now, then, in the resurrection, whose wife shall she be, for the seven had her! Tell us that! Mark the tranquil reply: The children of this æon marry, and are given in marriage! Passing all other inspirations for good or for evil are those resistless impulses that move man and woman toward the life-originating sacrament of marriage, or to the worse than brutal idolatries of raging lust. From the first page of history down to the last vision of human destiny, love and marriage are the themes of poetry, of music, of sculptors, of painting. Wine, war, and woman! But Jesus says: They that attain that æon neither marry nor are given in marriage. They are equal unto the angels; they are the sons of God.

That must be indeed a mighty and mysterious, aye, a matchless manhood unto which it is the will of God that we should attain—the stature of perfect manhood—a Son of God!

Oh, reverent, watching, waiting worshiper! what form or color canst thou borrow from this life's experience, to project it far into the unknown and unrevealed, to tint withal the vision of faith, if the thrill and exaltations of earth's highest rapture must pale and be forgotten in the splendors of God!

And so once more, in tremulous hope for that which we see not, and in wistful silence listening, let the words of holy men moved by the Holy Ghost fall upon the ear: "Beloved, it doth not yet appear." "We shall all be changed." "All my days will I wait until my change come." "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness." "They that attain that world are the sons of God." Sons of God! You! I! Sons of God.

Beloved, let us walk worthy of the high vocation wherewith we are called. We are the Sons of God!

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For the Little People

The Naughty Rain-drops

By Helen E. Wright

Some little silver rain-drops,
Living in a cloud,
Were growing very selfish
And O, so very proud!

They did not like the world below,
And said they wouldn't try
To live in any other place
Than a cloud up in the sky.

They hid the moon, they hid the stars,
They hid the sunshine too,
And said they would sail in their little boat
All through the skies of blue.

But the South Wind heard and laughed
"Ha, ha!"
Then he shook that soft gray cloud,
And down to earth, in a frightened shower,
Tumbled the rain-drops proud.

How Little Red Apples Grow

By Muriel Kinney

Do you like apples, children? Oh, yes, every one likes apples; and now I'm going to tell you a story of a beautiful, rosy-cheeked apple that grew high up in the top of a big apple-tree.

The first time that this apple knew anything, it lay, all wrapped up warm, in a little brown cradle on the top branch of the apple-tree. The wind rocked it to and fro, back and forth, and the little apple was very sleepy.

By and by it began to wake up a little and feel as if it wanted to throw off its blankets; but the wind rocked it so gently that it fell asleep again. But it had not slept long when it wakened once more, feeling *so* hot! Oh, dear! It pushed and pushed, and nearly smothered before it could get out; but by and by the cradle broke, the blankets spread apart, and there was—not an apple, but a little pink bud, with green leaves all around it.

The great sun was shining up in the blue sky, and the birds were singing all about in the trees. Oh! what a beautiful world! The air was *so* sweet, and everything seemed to be happy.

The little bud kept on pushing and growing, and by and by it was a beautiful apple-blossom, with the dearest yellow center, and a cup just *full* of honey.

The birds and bees were singing and humming about, and the little blossom was wondering if she must die and leave this beautiful world—because she did not feel like growing any more—when "Buzz, buz-z, buz-z-z," right down into the little blossom's heart came a great yellow bee!

"Hi, sweet little blossom, will you give me some honey?" said the bee.

"Oh, yes," said the blossom, "take all you want."

So the bee buzzed and drank, and drank and buzzed, until he had just as much honey as he could carry; then he flew away, saying:

"Thank you, dear little apple-blossom."

Now a wonderful thing happened to the little blossom, for the honey-bee had left, deep down in her heart, some powder, like powdered gold, that he had got as he buzzed through her yellow center; and this powder was just what the little blossom needed to make her grow into a beautiful rosy-cheeked apple.

Oh, how happy she felt as she swung in the breeze and grew, and grew! She could not sing, like the birds, so that every one could hear, but deep down in her heart she sang the same song that all the leaves and bees and birds and blossoms were singing: "God is love! God is love!" While all the time she kept on growing and growing. She grew into a little green apple, but she did not stop there; she held on tight to the branch and kept right on growing.

The tree sent fresh sap up to her to help her grow, the great sun shone down on her to keep her warm, the dew fell every evening to wash her sweet and clean, the wind tossed her about and told her pretty stories, and the birds sang all around her. All the time the little apple was growing just as fast as it could, and it was *so* happy! At last it had grown into the prettiest apple! All rosy red on the outside, and juicy and sweet on the inside.

When the children came into the orchard to gather the apples, Ned climbed up high and picked the little apple. It was so pretty that he carried it right to grandma, for grandma was lame and could not go out into the orchard.

Now, when the little apple came into grandma's room, all the sunshine and the dew and the fresh sweetness of the outdoor air, that had grown into it, came too, and made grandma very happy; for she remembered then how *she* used to play under the trees and in the sunshine, when she was a little girl.

This made the little apple happier than it had ever been, and it sang the beautiful song so loud, deep down in its heart, that it was sure grandma must hear it.

Do you think she did?

How He Learned

When you think of lambs, you think of a broad green meadow and a running brook, with a row of pussy-willows; a big tree in the middle of the meadow and a few down by the fences to make shade on warm, sunny days for the lambs and their mothers. Just as soon as you think of lambs you think of a kind shepherd, and a dog with a bushy tail who protects the sheep. You think you see the lambs feeding on the grass and playing and tumbling over each other. What would you think of a lamb that had to be taught to eat grass! Several months ago a lamb, one month old, and its mother were put on board a sailing vessel 'way in the South Seas. The lamb ate oats and learned to like them. When at last the lamb was put on shore and taken into the country, it did not know how to eat grass. It was a big question how this lamb could be fed. At last oats were spread thickly on the lawn, and then each day made thinner and thinner, and the grass was eaten with the oats, the lamb nibbling and biting the grass as it took up the oats. At last it learned to like the grass, and wandered further and further from the oats and lived on grass, as all lambs should.

A Bird-House

On the top of one of the high mountains near the Pacific coast is a tall, slender pine-tree. It stands alone, all the trees about it having been cut down. The pine-tree is now dead. High up on the top of the trunk a bird-house is fastened. It is weather-stained, showing that it has been in the tree a long time. The tree is so slender that no man could ever have climbed to its top. Now it has been decided that many years ago a strong, tall tree must have stood beside it, and some lover of birds, who knew men, thought that the strong big tree was so valuable it would be cut down, but that the slender tree would not pay for cutting down. He made the bird-house, and climbed up the strong tree and then fastened the bird-house in the top of the slender tree, knowing that it would shelter many families of birds in the years to come. So it has proved. For every year, on the top of the mountain, on the top of the tall pine-tree, little birds are rocked to sleep, and mother birds live in peace and quiet, for no cruel, bad boys or wicked hunters ever come near the birds' house.

Young Citizens

In Brooklyn, recently, there has been an art exhibition that has interested the children of the schools. This exhibition was to show how school-rooms should be decorated that all the children might learn to like the most beautiful works of art the world has known. There were, besides, in the exhibit, photographs of poets and statesmen that all American children should know and love. Many of the photographs and casts were for sale. One day three boys, about fourteen years old, came into the rooms where the exhibition was held. They belonged to the same class. They were greatly attracted by a picture of Longfellow. They asked the price, and found it was two dollars and a half. They went aside and held a consultation. The next day they came with the money and bought the photograph to present to their class-room. They bought the picture with their savings. Those are the kind of boys that make good citizens.

The Scissors

We're a jolly pair of twins,
And we always work together.
We are always bright and sharp,
However dull the weather.
Whenever little Maidie
Takes her work-box in her lap,
We are always up and ready
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

CHORUS. Snip, snip, snap,
Snip, snip, snap,
We are always up and ready
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

We cut the pretty patches
To piece the pretty quilt;
Each square the next one matches,
Their posies never wilt.
We trim the edges neatly,
With never a mishap,
And what music sounds so sweetly
As our "Snip, snip, snap"?

We cut the dolly's mantle;
We shape the dolly's dress.
Oh, half the clever things we do
You'd never, never guess!
For food or sleep or playtime
We do not care a rap,
But are ready, night and daytime,
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

CHORUS. Snip, snip, snap,
Snip, snip, snap,
But are ready, night and daytime,
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

Cats that Travel

On one of the Southern railroads there is a cat that lives on one of the trains. When the train stops, the cat jumps off at the station and walks about. The moment the conductor calls out, "All aboard!" puss jumps on the train. She has the freedom of the train, and makes friends with the passengers. Nor is this cat the only one that likes to travel. On one of the ferryboats that crosses from an up-town ferry in New York City to the Long Island shore there is a cat that has been on the boat ten years. She is a pet of the crew and the passengers. Once in a while puss stays on shore for one trip. When she does, she stretches out on one of the big beams on the bridge and waits for her boat to come back. She never makes the trip on any other boat. The crew feed her and care for her tenderly.

Robbing a Mother

The aigrettes that we wear in our hats are the feathers from the back, called the dorsal feathers, of the white heron. They come only when the little mother bird is getting ready to build her nest and lay the eggs which she will care for so carefully, that her little birds may help to make the world a more beautiful place. The hunters know they can get these feathers only when the mother heron is on her nest, and that she loves her babies so dearly that she will not leave her nest. Then the hunters shoot her, pluck her beautiful feathers, and leave the baby birds to starve and perish in the nest for want of care.

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Books and Authors

"Froebel's Gifts" [1]

The kindergarten has long stood in need of a book that should explain its tools so simply as to reach the antagonistic mind and subdue it. Such a book is "Froebel's Gifts," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. So simply and directly does it present its subject that it will be a helpful guide to mothers who have been mystified and bewildered both by the vagueness of language of a good deal of kindergarten literature and the vagueness of the language used by many who seek to expound kindergarten principles and methods. "Froebel's Gifts" is a book long waited for by the lovers of the kindergarten. The spirit of this book is expressed in these words:

> The kindergarten of 1895 is not the kindergarten of 1880, for the science of education has made great strides in these past fifteen years. Many things which were held to be vital principles when we began our talks with kindergarten students, we now find were but lifeless methods after all. It is not that time has reversed the fundamental principles on which the kindergarten rests —these are as true as truth, and as changeless; but the interpretation of them has greatly changed and broadened with the passage of years, and many of the instrumentalities of education which Froebel devised are destined to further transformation in the future.

The book does not dogmatize, it states simply and clearly truths and principles that have been often buried under language which concealed the simple facts of the Froebelian educational theory. It explains the use of the gifts in the kindergarten; making clear what each gift represents, and how to bring out the thought in the mind of the child in connection with its use. To mothers who have thought that the office of the kindergarten is to shelter poor children and amuse them, this book will be a revelation.

In explaining the first gift, the ball, and its educational value, we find these words:

> The ball may be made a starting-point in giving the child an idea of various simple facts about objects in general, and in illustrating in movements the many terms with which we wish him to become familiar. The meaning of the terms to *swing*, *hop*, *jump*, *roll*, *spring*, *run away*, *come back*, *fall*, *draw*, *bounce*, and *push* may be taught by a like movement of the ball, urging the child to give his own interpretation of the motions in words.

This is a language-lesson at the most important period of the child's life, when its vocabulary is being formed. The authors, whose equipment and experience give them a position of authority, emphasize the value of definiteness in the language used in the kindergarten by the kindergartner and the child—definiteness in the mind of the kindergartner as to the aim she has in her teaching, or more truly guiding, and of definiteness in the thought the child has conceived from the suggestions given, which he must express in his language. The aim for the kindergartner is well defined in the following extract:

> Omitting everything which has reference to the moral and physical development, and speaking now only of that which is intellectual, what we should strive for at the beginning is that the child may acquire a habit of quick observation, with clear and precise expression; that in due time he may see not only quickly but accurately; in short, that a slight degree of judgment may begin to attend his perceptions, so that he may know as well as observe. It is not enough to awaken the curiosity of a child, and to heap up in his memory a mass of good materials which will combine of themselves in due time, and which the brain when more highly developed will arrange in systematic groups; we should endeavor as far as possible to control the first impressions which sink unconsciously into a child's mind, but still more careful should we be in the selection of those later ones which we try to inculcate, and of the links which we wish to establish between such and such perceptions, sentiments, or actions.
>
> We should seek to develop, side by side with the perceptions, the faculty of judging and acting rightly.
>
> To give a child very little to observe at a time, but to make him observe that little well and rightly, is the true way of forming and storing his mind.
>
> The process of receiving an idea must be through sensation, attention, and perception, conception and judgment being later processes.

On every page of the book is this thought of definiteness in the kindergarten emphasized. The foundation of the kindergarten is individual unfolding of the mind—of an immortal soul.

> "If it were only the play and the mere outward apparatus," says the Baroness von Marenholtz-Bülow of the third gift, "we might indeed find our daily teaching monotonous, but the idea at the foundation of it and the contemplation of the being of man and its development in the child is an inexhaustible mine of interesting discovery."

It is man, not men, that is the object of the kindergartner's interest. Each child is a kingdom to which she has a magic key. Every lock differs, and the lock yields only to the teacher who has the gift of teaching, the gift of insight. There are philosophical books, technical books, and explanatory books on the kindergarten theories. "Froebel's Gifts" has imprisoned the spirit of the kindergarten, and given it to all who have receptive minds.

[1] *Froebel's Gifts*. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

George Borrow's *Bible in Spain* is a work which has contributed immensely to the enjoyment of a group of readers which ought, and which undoubtedly will, be very much enlarged; for Borrow's personality was one of the most interesting in recent times, and his writing was as individualistic as his character. There could be no better introduction to Borrow than "The Bible in Spain," one of the most fascinating narratives of personal experience which has ever been given to the public. Sent into Spain by the London Bible Society as its agent, for the purpose of printing and circulating the Scriptures, his record of the way in which this duty was performed fills two volumes of moderate size, and embraces, it is hardly necessary to say, very much more of purely human interest than this bare statement would suggest. It is really a work of adventure, in which Borrow describes what he calls the five happiest years of his existence. He was on familiar terms with peasants, shepherds, muleteers, with people of all classes and ranks and occupations. He went everywhere, he saw everybody. He was at all times a keen observer, with an immense appetite for life in all its phases, and with extraordinary good fortune in bringing himself into contact with it. The new edition of this work is issued in a substantial and attractive form. It is furnished with notes and a glossary by Ulick Ralph Burke, with maps and engravings, and it makes its appearance at a very good time. Unless we are mistaken, it will fall into the hands of a new and very much wider circle of readers than have hitherto been familiar with it in this country, and it is not unlikely that George Borrow may become, through this new edition of his greatest work, a familiar figure to many to whom he is now practically unknown. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 2 Vols.)

Dr. Andrew D. White's *History of the Warfare of Science with Theology*, which comes to us in two substantial octavo volumes (Harper & Brothers, New York), is distinctly the most elaborate and important work which has yet come from his hand. Its general tenor and scope are indicated by these words, quoted from a lecture delivered by Dr. White in this city a number of years ago: "In all modern history, interference with science in the supposed interest of religion, no matter how conscientious such interference may have been, has resulted in the direst evils both to religion and to science, and invariably; and, on the other hand, all untrammeled scientific investigation, no matter how dangerous to religion some of its stages may have seemed for the time to be, has invariably resulted in the highest good both of religion and of science." And Dr. White expresses his conviction that science, though it has evidently conquered Dogmatic Theology, will go hand in hand with religion, and that the latter, as "a Power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness," and in the love of God and of our neighbor, will steadily grow stronger and stronger. The work examines in detail ancient and mediæval views regarding creation, animals, and man, theological and scientific theories of evolution, discusses geography and astronomy from the same point of view, the antiquity of man, the fall of man from the standpoint of anthropology, the transition from miracles to medicine, from demonism to insanity, from legends to comparative mythology, from the divine oracles to the higher criticism. This bare outline of Dr. White's work indicates its scope and importance.

Frederick Locker-Lampson's *My Confidences* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) is one of the books for which an immediate and delightful success may be safely predicted. Its writer was not only one of the most charming poets, in the lighter vein of the day, but he was also one of the most charming persons; with a great gift for friendship and social intercourse, geniality of temper, kindliness of nature, and a fresh and light touch with the pen. In this terribly serious period Mr. Locker was a spring of perennial refreshment to a host of people who visited him at his home at Rowfant, or whom he visited in turn. His account of his acquaintance with the serious-minded George Eliot makes plain at once the quality in him which charmed that learned woman and persuaded her to break her usual reticence as he left her with the invitation, "Come and see me soon, Mr. Locker. Don't lose sight of us." "My Confidences" is not a book of formal reminiscences. It is the charming, informal talk of a cultivated, agreeable host, who is a man of the world in the best sense of the term, who has long been in touch with many of the best men of his time, who has delightful fads and tastes, and who shares alike his memory, his imagination, and his possessions with his readers. Locker once described his own lyrics as "sparrow-flights." Thackeray thought very highly of them, and Thackeray was no mean judge. Their daintiness, refinement, and charm have been felt by a host of readers, who will rejoice that the author of "London Lyrics" has made this delightful record of his own life.

Under the title *A Silver Jubilee* there has been published in book form an interesting account of the exercises held in May of last year to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, and of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, who has been minister of the church since its very beginning. There is much in the book which will hold the attention of others than those closely associated with the event. The addresses by Dr. Behrends, Bishop Andrews, Dr. Stimson, Dr. Lyman, Dr. Ecob, Dr. Meredith, and others, have a far more than local application. From the history of the Montclair church to that of Congregationalism, and from that to the broad truths of Christianity, was an easy transition. Indeed, we know of few books which contain more of inspiration, religious brotherhood, and practical suggestions for useful church work than does this little volume. The level of thought is high, and the spirit of the speakers is, without exception, admirable. There are several

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illustrations, and the typography and cover design are notably good. The book is published by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert (New York), and can be obtained directly from the firm—not being sent out to booksellers.

The interest in biographies was never greater than to-day, and one of the latest evidences of this fact is the Famous Scots Series. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) The initial volume, by Oliphant Smeaton, is devoted to *Allan Ramsay*, that kindly, humorous little hair-dresser of Edinburgh, who became the best-known Scotch singer of the last century. It is a very interesting career which is outlined in this compact account of Ramsay—the rise of a man from obscurity and indigence to wealth and influence, with a great increase of vanity, but with no loss of kindliness, industry, or sound heart. A great deal of Ramsay's work was essentially local, and his versified broadsides were for a long time a kind of weekly newspaper, immensely appreciated for their local hits and local atmosphere. The world at large knows Ramsay chiefly through his collections of Scotch songs and his charming pastoral "The Gentle Shepherd," which, with "Tam O' Shanter" and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," holds a foremost place in the love and memory not only of the Scotch, but of all who love Scottish poetry. This biography is not particularly well written, but it has the great merit of being condensed and of dealing with an extremely interesting subject.

The first two volumes of *The Memoirs of Barras* have already been noticed at length in these columns. This important contribution to Napoleonic literature is now completed by the publication of Volumes III. and IV., bringing the story down to the time of the Restoration. Our readers will remember Macaulay's characterization of Barras as a phenomenal liar. This detracts from the value of his work as history, but not from its interest as a picture of French life in the Revolutionary epoch. Every requirement of substantial book-making has been met in the publication of this important work, and the full index at the end of the fourth volume places the entire contents of the Memoirs at the instant command of every reader. (Harper & Brothers, New York.) From the same publishers comes Mr. Thomas Hardy's *Desperate Remedies*, the latest addition to the very substantial and well-printed edition of his novels, which has now reached, if we mistake not, the twelfth volume. The imprint of the same publishers is also to be found on the new edition of Mr. H. D. Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, already reviewed at length by The Outlook.

Of E. T. W. Hoffmann's *Weird Tales*, which comes in a new edition in two volumes (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), it is only necessary to say that they are the most characteristic work of their kind in German literature. Hoffmann belongs among the masters of the fantastic and the bizarre. The German critics have regarded his style as a model of clearness and elegance. Unlike a good many of his countrymen, Hoffmann understood the art of telling a story effectively within a brief compass. These books are well made. From the same publishers comes also Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's biography of *Dolly Madison*, which appropriately finds its place in the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times." Mrs. Madison is one of the few American women whose connection with public affairs has given them the sort of prominence achieved by a great many Frenchwomen. Mrs. Goodwin's previous study and work have been in the Colonial and Revolutionary field, and her latest book will be read with a good deal of interest.

The Student's Life of Jesus, by George H. Gilbert, D.D., Iowa Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in Chicago Theological Seminary (Press of Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago), is just what its title indicates. It puts the events of the life of Christ in a rational chronological order, treats disputed questions briefly yet comprehensively, in its scholarly spirit may be compared to Andrews's "Life of Christ," is written by one who is a profound believer in the supernatural, and whose belief does not in the least prevent his application of sound criticism and practical common sense to the consideration of such questions as the miraculous birth and the interpretation of such events as the temptation. It is without imagination, and does not appeal, therefore, to the popular reader, but is for this very reason all the more valuable in many respects to the student.

Anti-slavery stories are somewhat out of date, now that slavery in this country has so long been a dead issue. Apart from this consideration, *Beatrice of Bayou Téche*, by Alice Ilgenfritz Jones (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago), is a good story and quite commendable. It chronicles the unhappy experiences of a Louisiana creole born in slavery, and aims to make evident the fact that many most enthusiastic and impassioned abolitionists in the North will not bear the thought of any social commingling with those whom they call "men and brothers." Beatrice suffered more from scorn and despite in the North than in the South, and finally, for the sake of peace, went to reside in the Island of Java.

An important historical study, which bears the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, is contained in the two volumes devoted to *The Life, Public Services, Addresses, and Letters of Elias Boudinot*, President of the Continental Congress, edited by J. J. Boudinot. Elias Boudinot was an ardent patriot and philanthropist, the personal friend of Washington, the presiding officer of the First Continental Congress, and a voluminous correspondent and writer. From the material which he left of a historical character these two substantial volumes have been prepared, and are likely to form an important addition to the historical literature of the Revolutionary period.

The fifth volume of Hefele's *History of the Councils of the Church* brings this great work down from A.D. 626 to the close of the Second Council of Nicæa, 787. This completes all that will be translated from the German, and may, therefore, be regarded as the final volume in English. It is recognized as a standard authority. We shall publish at an early date an article by Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, treating of this work and of the subject of which it treats—the Great Councils of the Church.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's *Four-Handed Folk* contains a series of entertaining studies of some of the most interesting animals in the world, the kinkajou, the marmoset, the chimpanzee, the ocelot, and a number of families of monkeys. These curious people, whom Mrs. Miller has happily characterized as four-handed folk, are set forth in their personal characteristics and habits and idiosyncrasies in a very delightful way in this well-printed and well-illustrated volume. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Mr. Bradford Torrey's *Spring Notes from Tennessee* is a record of observation on Missionary Ridge and in the country about Chickamauga, so intimately associated with some of the most stirring scenes of the Civil War. This section is not only rich in historical memories, but it is also rich in its flora and fauna, and it is also comparatively unreported in out-of-door literature. Mr. Torrey's accounts of the country, of its birds, flowers, trees, and people, are in the vein with which he has already familiarized his readers. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Literary Notes

—A new romance by Spielhagen is announced.

—The London "Literary World" says that it is rumored that Mr. Hall Caine is living a secluded life in the neighborhood of the Mile End Road for the purpose of getting local life and coloring for his new story.

—Mr. Swinburne is seeing through the press a poem said to be longer and more important than any which has come from his pen in years. In rhymed measures it tells the story of Balen, taken from Malory, with very few departures from the original text.

—The announcement is made by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have purchased the books of Robert Louis Stevenson heretofore published by Messrs. Stone & Kimball, including the "Vailima Letters," "Ebb Tide," "The Amateur Emigrant," and "Macaire;" and that they have also included arrangements for the publication of his posthumous works. "Weir of Hermiston" they expect to publish the latter part of May, and "St. Ives" at a later date.

—The following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read at the recent unveiling of the drinking-fountain erected to the memory of William and Dorothy Wordsworth, at Cockermouth, the poet's birthplace: "I rejoice in any and every manifestation of honor to Wordsworth. I visited his house when a boy, and when a young man had the honor of entertaining him more than once in the Albany. I revered his genius and delighted in his kindness, and in the grave and stately, but not austere, dignity of his manners, apart from all personal impression and from all the prerogatives of genius. As such we owe him a debt of gratitude for having done so much for our literature in the capital points of purity and elevation."

—Mr. G. B. Burgin, in an article on "How Authors Work," in the "Idler," thus describes Mr. Zangwill's method:

Most of his work is done away from London, but when at home he writes at a large table (in his study) covered a foot deep with litter, amid which each page of copy gets lost as soon as written. A great search is thus entailed at the end of each sitting. Once the search was prolonged for hours because an important page could not be found. At last, when the gray dawn came creeping in, making the gaslight tawdry, and his own and his brother's anxious faces looked weird and haggard, it was discovered that he had inadvertently written on both sides of a sheet; on the bottom side of this sheet was the thing for which they had been looking. Mr. Zangwill's brother, who is well known as the author of "A Drama in Dutch," sits at the other end of the same table. He is a methodical, business-like person, who stipulates that the litter is not to encroach on his own clear space. With this object in view he makes a line of demarcation; but, alas! as Mr. I. Zangwill warms to his task the space becomes smaller and smaller, and Mr. L. Zangwill's work is driven on to the floor. Then he resists and begins to recover lost ground, only to be again dispossessed. The two brothers chop metaphysics whilst working—an unnatural taste at the best—and their busiest time in the study is from 10 P.M. to 3 A.M.

—Cowper's summer-house, in which "John Gilpin" was written, was sold at auction last February at Olney, Buckinghamshire. "The Sketch" quotes the auctioneer's catalogue, with comment, as follows:

"Lot 3.—All that far-famed garden and orchard known as 'Cowper's Garden' and the 'Guinea Orchard,' the former containing the poet's celebrated summer-house, in which many of his works were written."

It is interesting to remember that this same garden was formerly attached to Cowper's house, and probably the poet's famous hares—by name, Bess, Puss, and Tiney—gamboled there as well as in the dwelling-house. The summer-house is a tiny building which Cowper sometimes described as "his boudoir," and it was here he wrote "John Gilpin," and most of "The Task"—according to Thomas Wright, in his book on "The Town of Cowper," who also states that in winter it was used as a greenhouse, but on the return of warm weather the walls were lined with mats, and the building again converted into a summer-house. It need hardly be added that visitors have covered the walls and ceiling with their countless names, although on the table lies a visitors' signature-book, in which many distinguished names may be found. The garden and summer-house, with stable and cottage, all let at £16 per annum, realized £480 at the sale, and have become the property of the present tenant. Prior to the Chicago Exhibition, our American neighbors were very desirous to possess this relic, and, we believe, a fabulous sum was spoken of as having been offered, that it might be bodily removed to the Exhibition. The tiles from the poet's dwelling-house did actually go over the water to the Exhibition.

[For list of Books received see page 825]

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The Religious World

Christian Unity

The cause of Christian unity is evidently advancing. Those who believe that it is to be realized, not as the result of any mechanical contrivances, but by slow and steady growth, have much reason for encouragement. Several incidents have recently occurred which illustrate this fact. At a meeting of ministers of all denominations of Hampden and Hampshire Counties, Mass., which was held on November 18, 1895, in the South Congregational Church of Springfield, the following report was prepared by a committee representing five denominations, and it was unanimously adopted:

1. We avow as our desire and aim the unity of the Church of Christ throughout the world, and resolve to promote that unity by all means and in every way accordant with the spirit of Christ.

2. We accept as bases of sympathetic consideration and study the Lambeth Articles, and Propositions of the General Council of Congregational Churches, and similar declarations by other bodies.

3. We propose for immediate action the formation of an Annual Union Conference for Worship and Work which shall include both clerical and lay representatives of every Christian congregation in Hampden and Hampshire Counties, and we advise the appointment of a committee to arrange for the meeting of such a Union Conference within the ensuing year.

4. We recommend affiliation on this basis with the League of Catholic Unity.

The committee which prepared the above report has arranged for the first Union Conference of Hampden and Hampshire Counties to be held on the 29th of April in the First Congregational Church of Springfield. It is in session as we go to press. The addresses will be by President Seelye, of Smith College, Dean George Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, of New York, and the sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn. Such conferences as this are surely indications of a better sentiment regarding the evils of a divided Christendom, and they show that, if organic unity is impossible, co-operation and federation are practicable.

Christian Unity Again

The second illustration of the advance being made toward Christian unity is the very remarkable action taken by about forty different Protestant pastors on the occasion of the death of the late Roman Catholic Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. This action was taken on Sunday afternoon, April 12, at the Mills meetings being held in the large Music Hall in that city. The resolutions were prepared by the Rev. F. S. Fitch, D.D., and are as follows:

Whereas, God, in his all-wise providence, has removed from us the venerable and venerated head of the Roman Catholic Church of this diocese, the Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, D.D.; and

Whereas, At this hour his mortal remains are being tenderly borne from the episcopal residence, to lie in state until the time of his burial: therefore it is

Resolved, That we, a body of Christians representing forty Protestant congregations, and assembled in Music Hall for special evangelistic services, express our esteem for the personal character and public services of Bishop Ryan, and our sense of the loss to education, temperance, morality, and religion sustained by this community by his decease, and our hope that the good work committed to him may be continued by a worthy successor. The workman may die, but the work is immortal.

We hereby extend to his associates, to the great body of communicants, and to the members of the religious orders interested, our Christian sympathy.

But the above resolutions were not the best part of this very remarkable action. The Vicar-General of the diocese was deeply moved by the action of the Protestants, and sent a special invitation for the ministers to attend the funeral of the Bishop in a body. About forty were in attendance. Of that number four were Congregationalists, six Presbyterians, one Free Baptist, five Disciples, six Baptists, eight Methodists, and a Jewish Rabbi who sat with the Protestant ministers. We find no mention in the reports which we have seen of the presence of any Lutheran or Episcopalian. The eulogy was delivered by Archbishop Ireland, who gratefully and beautifully referred to the presence of the Protestant ministers, and in the course of his oration paid a glowing tribute to the spirit shown by the Protestants in the resolutions which they had adopted, and by their presence at the funeral. He spoke of it as the dawning of a better day, the harbinger of true Church unity, which could never come by force, but only through the giving of full play to the spirit of love. The work of Bishop Ryan as a citizen and a Christian was well worthy of the appreciation which was bestowed upon him by his brethren in the Christian ministry. Such scenes are what Archbishop Ireland called them—signs of the dawning of a better day for the Church and the world.

Another Approach to Unity

The daily press reports from Boston that the Ministers' Association of that city, which about eighty years ago became wholly Unitarian, has begun a movement looking toward affiliation with other Christian people. At a meeting held on Monday, the 13th, the Rev. Drs. Samuel E. Herrick and George A. Gordon, both prominent Trinitarians, were elected to membership in the Association. It was also announced that, in harmony with the spirit of that act, Dr. Herrick has arranged to exchange pulpits with Dr. Edward Everett Hale; the Rev. John Cuckson, a Unitarian, was to exchange with the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, of New Haven. This action does not imply that any of the ministers surrendered in the least their distinguishing convictions, but only that they recognize that the field in which they agree is larger than that in which they differ. Large co-operation is possible, and this is a worthy movement in the direction of Christian unity. It should not be inferred that these exchanges are part of a premeditated plan. We are informed by the "Congregationalist" that they are mere coincidences, and would have been arranged if Drs. Herrick and Gordon had not been invited to join the Ministerial Association referred to above.

A Union of Conferences

Nearly a quarter of a century ago a division took place in the New York and Brooklyn (Ministerial) Association, and a new association was organized, entitled the Manhattan Association. Subsequently the New York and Brooklyn Association changed its constitution so as to become both a Ministerial Association and a Conference of Churches, and about six years ago a Manhattan Conference of Congregational Churches was organized. The original trouble was a result of the controversies which grew up concerning Mr. Beecher; in so far as any ecclesiastical principle was involved, it was whether it was consistent with Congregational principles to drop a member from the roll without an ecclesiastical trial and excommunication. For a time there was little or no fellowship between the different churches. But the difficulty has long been practically settled; some churches holding to the older doctrine that death and excommunication are the only ways out of the Church of Christ, and others, in both Conferences, adopting the other view. The parties in the two Conferences have freely exchanged, and the churches in the two Conferences have met in mutual councils. Recently efforts have been made to bring the two bodies together, and that greatly to be desired object is almost certain to be realized in May. A joint committee has agreed upon a plan of union which has been already approved by the New York and Brooklyn Association, and doubtless will be approved at the May meeting of the Manhattan Conference. The combined Conferences are to adopt the Constitution and Standing Rules of the Manhattan Conference; the name of the body is to be "The Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference." The first meeting of the united Conference will be held on the 14th of May, in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, of which Dr. R. R. Meredith is the pastor, and the union will be consummated simply by a response of all the churches to the usual roll-call. The new body will be one of the strongest ecclesiastical organizations in the metropolitan district. It will include such churches as Plymouth, the Central, the Church of the Pilgrims, and Tompkins Avenue in Brooklyn, and the Broadway and Pilgrim Churches in New York, and many others almost if not quite as strong. It is often said that there must be unity inside of the various denominations before there can be unity between them. This is one step toward greater unity in one branch of the Church of Christ.

The Salvation Army Controversy

On his return from Chicago on Monday, April 20, Commissioner Booth-Tucker gave to the public the letters regarded as the basis of the controversy between the Army and the Ballington Booths. The letters contain very little that is new. They were intended as a vindication of the action of General Booth in removing his son from the American command. There was an earnest letter from the General, giving the reasons why he could not consent to grant the request that the Ballington Booths should remain in command in this country. Friends of the Commander and his wife say that if the correspondence had been given to the public as a whole, the statements which require explanation would be made perfectly clear. They do not hesitate to say that extracts from the letters are given rather than the letters in full, and that such extracts alone are presented as would make the case seem most to favor the Army. The Commander and Mrs. Booth made a very brief statement, simply protesting against the unfairness of giving the General's private letter to his son and not giving the reply of the son to the father. But into these matters we will not enter. The controversy is probably now at an end—at least we hope so, not only for the sake of those most interested, but also for the honor of the Christian name. There is room for both the Salvation Army and the Volunteers—the one working primarily in the slums, the other among non-church-goers of a self-respecting type; the one autocratic, the other, if not democratic, at least flexible in the methods of its administration.

The New Jersey Association

The Congregational Association of New Jersey has come into more prominence during the last few years than its size would warrant. The reason is that it

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has led in two or three movements which have become of national and international importance. It may also be said that the average quality of its meetings is above that of most similar meetings, the reason being that instead of confining its speakers to its own members it seeks in all quarters for those who can speak the word which it desires to hear. Last year, for instance, it had among those who presented papers such men as Professors Paul Haupt and H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, and it called Dr. Behrends from Brooklyn to speak on a subject of which he is a master. This year the meetings were held with the First Congregational Church in Newark. Among the more notable addresses was that of the retiring Moderator, the Rev. C. L. Goodrich, of Plainfield, whose topic was "Vision and Duty." Professor Charles A. Briggs was invited to speak on the "Biblical Doctrine of the Redemption," and his address is one which might well be presented before similar bodies in various parts of our country. It was an exegetical study as to what is implied in the idea of salvation. He argued that salvation is different from justification and regeneration, and includes them both; that no man is saved until he is entirely sanctified; and that salvation itself in the larger meanings of the word will not be realized until not only the individual, but the race, the world, and the universe have entered into the spirit and purpose of Jesus Christ. It was not his object to speak concerning the way by which salvation is achieved, but rather concerning the end to realize which Christianity exists. Another forceful paper was by the Rev. John L. Scudder, who in his eager and earnest way made a plea for the "Initiative" and the "Referendum" as a way out of the corruption of politics, and that immorality the removal of which is made impossible by our political system. The Association sermon by Dr. A. J. Lyman was brilliant and beautiful, as is all of Dr. Lyman's preaching. It may be summarized in the phrase, "The Incarnation Reincarnated." Dr. W. C. Bitting, of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York, read an admirable and striking paper on "The Relation of the Children to the Church." Dr. Bitting's paper was exceedingly comprehensive, and his own people ought to insist that it soon be heard in New York. We have mentioned only a few of the more striking features of the programme. The subject of "Advanced Methods in Sunday-School Work" was admirably presented. "The Relation of the English-Speaking People to the Salvation of the World" formed the subject the last evening, while various phases of the missionary problem were presented at another session. This Association includes about sixty churches extending from the Hudson River to the Potomac. It was this body which memorialized the last National Council of Congregational Churches concerning Christian Unity, and whose action called from the Council its now somewhat famous utterance on that subject.

The Successor of Professor Tucker

Since the death of the late lamented Professor Pease, who was first called to succeed Dr. William J. Tucker as professor at Andover, the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in that Seminary has had only temporary occupants. It has now been filled by the transference of Professor John W. Churchill from the Professorship of Oratory. The selection is in every way an admirable one. Professor Churchill has the instinct of a pastor, and the training and scholarship necessary for a professor. The opinion has long been current among the churches that the true occupant for that chair was the man who has now been chosen to fill it. No ordinary man can successfully carry on the work begun by Professor Austin Phelps and expanded by Professor Tucker, but we believe that that distinguished chair will lose none of its usefulness and power in the hands of him to whom it has now been committed.

Dr. Virgin's Anniversary

Few men in the vicinity of New York have remained in one pulpit as long as the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D.D., of the Pilgrim Church in Harlem. He has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with that church. When he assumed its pastorate, it occupied a small building unfavorably located for the work which it was called to do. At that time those who went to the Council installing him were obliged to go in horse-cars, and there was a long distance between New York and Harlem unoccupied by houses. Now the church has a beautiful and commodious building, well located, and Harlem itself is the center of the Greater New York. The church has grown to be large and flourishing. Dr. Virgin has declined calls to San Francisco and Boston. He is honored by his brethren, and has been a power for good in the community. The Outlook joins his host of friends in New York and elsewhere in extending to him hearty congratulations on the completion of this Silver Jubilee.

Reaching the People

The press has lately described what it calls "An Imitation of the Salvation Army" in St. Louis. The facts as published are as follows: Preceding a recent service in that city an outdoor service was conducted by eleven men wearing the robes of the Episcopal clergy. The leader of the band was Canon Davis, of the Cathedral, and his associates were members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. There were speaking and singing, and at the conclusion of the exercises the clergy were followed into the church, where a sermon was preached. Concerning the services one who had part in them has written as follows: "In our list of special Lenten services last year we had a 'Preaching Service' on Wednesday nights. We invited people by a free use of 'dodgers,' etc. This year we decided not only to use this means, but to try to show more clearly that we wanted *every one* who would come. The three assistant clergy, together with a number of Brotherhood men, went out on the corner of the street. We had a cornet to lead the singing, and torches to enable us to read the words. We did not preach, but gave a cordial invitation to all to come to the service which was soon to be held in the Chapel. The first night about twenty-five people followed us. Each Wednesday night more have come. To-night (Wednesday in Holy Week) we hold our service in the Cathedral instead of in the Chapel, and Dr. Holland preaches. We wanted to let 'all sorts and conditions of men' know that we would welcome them. There has been a better response than we expected. If we continue the preaching service through the Eastertide, we shall keep up this same method of invitation. Christ Church was made a Cathedral some eight years ago for the purpose of making it possible to keep it down-town; and it would be a waste of energy if we were to keep the church down-town and then not try to get the down-town people."

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne

To the large number of American Congregationalists who have visited England in recent years few names are more familiar than that of the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, pastor of the Kensington Congregational Church. The church is located in the midst of the most aristocratic neighborhood of London, and yet reaches both the well-to-do and the poorer classes. Mr. Horne is a young man, being hardly over thirty years of age. When he was called to this church, which has had a distinguished history, he was still a student in Mansfield College, and the church, one of the largest and wealthiest in London, waited for him for two years until he completed his studies. No man of his years has done a better work in London. He has been in constant demand for outside service, as speaker on public occasions, as leader of movements among the young people, and has always been ready, according to his ability, to help every good work. These many duties he has performed while not neglecting the responsibilities of his great and honored position. It is no wonder that his health has broken down, and that he has felt obliged to tender his resignation. His congregation have asked him instead to take a year's leave of absence, in the hope that at the end of that time he may be able to resume his ministry. His many friends on this side of the water will extend, both to him and to his church, their hearty sympathy, and wish for him a speedy restoration to health.

Brief Mention

The Congregational Bay Conference of San Francisco has refused fellowship to the Rev. C. O. Brown until he is able to establish his innocence of the grave charges against him.

Harvard University has made a wise selection in the appointment of Mr. J. Winthrop Platener, now Lecturer on Apologetics in Union Theological Seminary, to the position of Assistant Professor of Early Church History. Mr. Platener has had a distinguished record both in New York and in Germany.

Resolutions requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge upon the Government a more vigorous vindication of American rights in Turkey were passed last week by the Congregational Clerical Union in New York, the Congregational Club of New York and Vicinity, the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, and the Congregational Association of New Jersey.

The First Congregational Church of Detroit has called to its pastorate the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of the Union Church in Boston. The reprisal was a fair one. Boston took Dr. Davis for the Eliot Church at Newton, and Detroit responds by calling Dr. Boynton as the successor of Dr. Davis. Dr. Boynton has had a peculiarly successful ministry. He will be missed not only in Boston but also in New York, but he will find in Detroit a wide field for his peculiar gifts and his consecrated spirit.

In view of the great and continued suffering in Turkey, and the critical condition of relief work, the National Armenian Relief Committee has requested the Rev. B. Fay Mills to aid the cause. He has been deeply impressed with the magnitude of the interests at stake, and has consented to hold a series of meetings in several of the larger cities of the country during the latter part of May. It is hoped that clergymen and others will keep the subject before the people till a better settlement of the situation is reached.

The Presbytery of Rochester has adopted a memorial to the General Assembly looking toward the preparation of a version of the Bible which will put in the margin all the important changes of the recent revision. The object of this is, without displacing the old version, to furnish the pulpit with the substance of the recent revision. Probably this is the best way to accomplish the object in certain quarters. For ourselves, however, we cannot understand why the consent of a higher body is necessary before a minister dare to read his Scripture lessons from the revised Bible. A more direct way would be for a minister to assume responsibility and let the higher ecclesiastical courts adjust themselves to facts.

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The Home Club

The Kindergarten

Dr. G. Stanley Hall has issued a most important syllabus on the kindergarten, covering the Hygiene of the Kindergarten; it is as valuable for mothers as for kindergartners, and is also valuable for teachers through the entire primary grade. The second division takes up The Gifts and Occupations, and has very searching questions, the mere reading of which will open the eyes of many kindergartners to defects that they did not know existed. The third division, Other Games and Plays, must certainly lead to the gathering of most valuable data on child life. The fourth division, on Music, is one which must interest every lover of children; while entirely Socratic, it is in itself an essay on music for children. What might be called The Literature of the Kindergarten is treated in the fifth division of the syllabus. The sixth division, under the head of Miscellaneous, treats of the programme, language, length of the kindergarten course, effects of kindergarten on later school work; this of course can be best used by teachers who receive the children from the kindergarten. Age, Sex, and Temperament, the subjects of the seventh division, are most important, and are deciding factors. Special points are carefully made to direct the thought of the kindergartner, and will be found very useful to those kindergartners who are not so welded, one might say, to wrong methods that it is impossible for them to grow. For such kindergartners there is no hope.

In this country the greatest danger to education lies always in superficial work; in the ease with which the untrained man or woman, having magnetic power and what the street-boy would call "nerve and push," can place himself in the front ranks, or in front of those who are really equipped to do a special work. Success, after all, is largely a matter of confidence. It is not equipment which takes the first rank always. No department of education has suffered as the kindergarten has suffered from a misconception of the kind of training that is absolutely essential to make even the most gifted woman a kindergartner. If the kindergarten had done nothing else than to arouse educators to the truth that the best the world has to give should be given to a child during its first ten years, it would have done great service. In these days, with the general knowledge on the subject of kindergartens which intelligent mothers possess, there is no excuse for any mother putting her child in a kindergarten that is not under the direct charge of a trained kindergartner—one who, in addition to all her other training, has had the special training which makes her a kindergartner. A woman cannot become a kindergartner on general principles, nor by reading a few books, nor by being able to talk glibly of what are merely the tools of the kindergarten, nor by a short cut of a few months even under a gifted trainer. Another danger that the kindergarten faces, and probably will face for some years, is in the training-schools. It has become quite the thing to establish a kindergarten and then form a class of young girls who come in and assist in the kindergarten work, and call this a kindergarten training-school. The woman has never been born who can give all the training that is necessary to make a kindergartner. The kindergartners who go out of a training-school dominated by one mind, who have received all that they know from the lips of one woman, cannot, in the very nature of things, have a right conception of the kindergarten. Goethe once said that "to write, one must be the master of every philosophy, of all the sciences, of every art." This is none too high a standard for the kindergartner; the true training-school is that which is so established that it controls the services of men and women who are experts in the various lines and departments of knowledge covered by the kindergarten theory. All the natural sciences are a necessity to the true kindergartner. She must know art, she must be familiar with literature, she must have a ready command of English. How is it possible for one woman to give even these things, which are but the beginnings of the demands of the kindergarten training? Hundreds of girls will leave school shortly with a view to taking the kindergarten training. They will show their intelligence if they look carefully over the ground and decide in favor of that training-school which has the largest number of experts in its faculty—for the true kindergarten training-school has a faculty. There are hundreds of women who will not hesitate to establish training-schools. If all training-schools were, as they should be, under the control of the Board of Regents, such training-schools could not exist; and the day is not far distant when the law will be as rigid in what it demands from the kindergarten training-schools as in what it demands from the colleges, from the normal schools, from all the higher educational institutions of every State; and the true lover of children prays that the day may hasten.

The kindergarten is a good thing for children only as the kindergartner has in her possession the divine gift of sympathy, quickness of apprehension, and an equipment of knowledge which enables her not to use words merely, but to implant the very spirit of that lover of children, Froebel, into the heart of every child, of every man and woman, who comes within the circle of her influence. To accomplish this she must have had the influence of many trained minds, she must have the gift of teaching; above all, she must have the heavenly instinct of motherhood.

Important Discoveries

The constant increase in the knowledge of the relations between the brain and the body gives promise of the perfection of the men and women of the future. The finest minds in the medical and educational world to-day are engaged in investigating the influences that are most beneficial to the perfecting of men and women. The school-room, not the sick-room, is fast becoming the object of first interest. The preservation of the stomach for perfect work is the object of science to-day, not its cure, or its cure only as it tends to produce perfection in the organs of digestion. The precocious child is now the object of suspicion, and his abnormal brightness becomes the subject of close investigation. The stupid child becomes the subject of tender consideration. Is something wrong with his eyes, his ears, or is there a hidden trouble in the brain? He is no longer pushed aside and ignored. Man is beginning to catch a glimpse of God's ideal for man—not a spirit hampered by a body, but a body that is the temple of the divine attributes, that have no relation to disease, or sin, its correlative. Dr. Arthur MacDonald, a specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has done some very valuable work in investigating the sensibility of children to heat and pain, with a view to determining the health of the nervous system. The standards being known, the variations determine the degree of health, and the question of the amount of work that may required with safety. Dr. MacDonald says, "There are too many bright children with weak bodies."

Plans for Reading

Dear Outlook: May I make a suggestion for "L. M. C.," writing in The Outlook for April 4? Having had an experience somewhat similar to hers, it is easy to enter into her feelings in the matter and perhaps to better understand her needs. From her letter it seems to me that what she wants is some definite plan of reading, and one which will make up, in a measure, for the lack of educational advantages in earlier years, and give the general knowledge such as will help her to keep in touch with her children both now and as they grow older, and also to guide them in the right direction. It seems that "Chautauqua" is the one answer for her. The Chautauqua course will give just what she is longing for, in its broad and general line of reading, taking a very small part of the money she wishes to spend for books and forming regular habits of reading. The next year (beginning October 1) is about the best year to start on the course, as it takes up Greek history, art, literature, etc., coming on down through the centuries of Roman, English, and American life to the present time—a four years' course carefully mapped out. I would suggest Professor Beers's "Initial Studies in American Letters" (one of the present year's Chautauqua books) as a book to start on now, to have for spring and summer reading. One could not have better home reading than The Outlook and the "Chautauquan." Any information concerning the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" may be had by writing to John H. Vincent, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. H. R.

Several Questions

Dear Outlook: In the Home Club Department there is a recipe given for canned fruit by "Mrs. C. D. B." I would like to be informed whether there is any sugar used, and also if glass jars filled with fruit, then the water poured over them and covers closed air-tight, would do as well.

S. T. H.

Dear Outlook: Will "Mrs. C. D. B." kindly tell the readers of The Outlook if there is sugar, or cooking, needed after using "salix" in preserving fruit, by direction given in the paper of April 18, and oblige a

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Dear Outlook: I would like to know from "Mrs. C. D. B.," who had an article in the April 18 number upon canned fruit, whether the jars must be kept tightly closed, and if opening them occasionally to take out fruit is not injurious to what remains.

C. F. H.

Will "Mrs. C. D. B." please answer?

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Notes and Queries

The Secretary of the Treasury has advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, on the ground that they operate as an endless chain with which to draw gold out of the Treasury. The financial editor of The Outlook, as I understand him, asks what benefit would be gained by changing a non-interest-bearing loan into one which would bear interest. These notes redeemable on demand are virtually a great public loan to the Government, for which no interest is paid. This explanation for a time seemed to me sufficient. I saw plainly that if the notes were paid out on redemption they simply met an obligation of the Government which gold would have been required to meet if these notes had not been on hand. So I saw no disadvantage in allowing them to circulate again, and thought that we saved the interest on the bonds that it would be necessary to issue in order to retire the notes. The address of Mr. Nelson, at the Bankers' Convention in Baltimore, as reported in the papers, has, however, made me look at the question in another light. After reading his presentation of our financial conditions it appears to me that the greenbacks are a chief cause of our financial insecurity. It is true that they do not bear interest, but they are like an immense number of promissory notes payable on demand, which, even if they bore no interest, a prudent financier, who wished to protect his credit, would prefer to retire, and thus save himself from the constant necessity of keeping a large amount of cash on hand in order to meet unexpected demands. Many a man who has owed a large number of small sums, for which he might be dunned at any moment, has preferred to go into bank and borrow at six per cent. interest to protect his good name and give himself security for a time. So our Government can well afford to pay interest on the loan that these greenback notes represent, and be saved from the necessity of maintaining a reserve for their redemption. I would be glad to have any defects in this new explanation pointed out by your editor, as I have the greatest respect for his opinion.

C. E. G.

There are circumstances in which it is advisable for a nation to issue interest-bearing bonds in order to retire its circulating notes, just as there are circumstances in which it is advisable for a bank to reduce its interest-bearing loans in order to retire its circulating notes. These circumstances, however, arise only when a contraction of the currency is desirable because the public has suffered from the inflation of prices, or when such a contraction is inevitable because the public refuses to accept and circulate the notes. At the present time neither of these conditions exists. The contraction of the currency would intensify the evils from which the country has been suffering. To retire the notes on the ground that the interests of any class have been suffering from inflated prices would be worse than an anachronism. Just as little ought the notes to be retired because the people will not accept and circulate them. The people are as ready to accept the notes of the Government redeemable in gold or silver as to accept the notes of the banks redeemable in gold, silver, or paper. The banks would consider themselves robbed if forced to borrow money to retire their notes; and the people are equally injured if persuaded to borrow money to retire theirs.

1. What are the best books on the Lord's Prayer, scholarly, and addressed to the heart as well as the head? 2. Where in poetry or prose shall I find the best that has been thought and written about God, "*not only in nature, but in the heart of humanity* and in Christ," the Father to whom we pray? I want the names of poems and books, not only inspired by the "Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," but which speak of that "idea of God." 3. Also something on the divine in our National history, politics, and life, in peace and in war, patriotic in tone. 4. Also a book on cycling for men. 5. Some books on fishing, etc., if you know of anything half as beautiful as Dr. Van Dyke's "Little Rivers." 6. Or something on hunting in the Rockies, after the style of Dr. Rainsford's article in the "Recreation Number" of The Outlook for 1894. IDAHO.

1. Among the best are those by Canon Farrar and Dr. Gladden. 2. In poetry, see the "Lyra Germanica," Faber's Hymns, and the collection entitled "Hymns of the Ages." In prose, see the sermons of the great preachers, Robertson, Maurice, Brooks, Beecher, etc., in their published works. 3. The anniversary sermons of the American Home Missionary Society frequently dwell on this theme. Write to it for precise titles and copies (Bible House, New York). 4. Porter's "Cycling for Health and Pleasure" (Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York). 5. W. C. Prime's "I Go a-Fishing" (Harpers, New York). 6. Roosevelt's "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman;" Roosevelt and Grinnell's "Hunting in Many Lands."

If between the crucifixion and the resurrection Jesus lay in a state of suspended animation—if he did not die upon the cross, when, where, how did he die? As I read the review of Dr. Abbott's sermon, this question flashes into my mind, and brings no solution with it: may I ask yours?—simply with the wish to make the position appear tenable. Dr. Abbott's sermons have ever before been to me full of light, but this idea has, you see, plunged me into a stupid darkness. M. L. H.

It is evident from this, and one or two other letters, that Dr. Abbott's sermon has either been misreported or misapprehended. He has said over and over again, and he repeats this declaration here, that he believes that Jesus Christ died and rose again from the dead. The reality of the death was attested by an official investigation, and the centurion would have answered with his life for a false report. The resurrection, Dr. Abbott has frequently stated, he regards as the best-attested fact of ancient history.

1. Some time since you published a list of commentaries on the Epistles. Will you kindly reprint it? Kindly give me the best in English. 2. Will you also give me the names of the best book or books on the philosophy of history? 3. Also names of books for a course of study in logic. G. K. M.

1. For the Epistles we suggest the following list. It is not a reprint: Sanday on Romans (in the International Critical Commentary), Stanley on Corinthians, Lightfoot on Galatians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon; Macpherson on Ephesians, Ellicott on Thessalonians, Lange's Commentary for the Pastorals (by various editors), Vaughn on Hebrews, Mayer on James, Westcott on John, Johnstone on 1 Peter. 2. On the Philosophy of History, see Baxter's Handbook, R. Flint (Edinburgh), and Hegel (in Bohn's Series). 3. For logic take Jevons's Primer, Minto, and Hibben's Inductive Logic.

1. Is or is not the theological position of the Christian or Campbellite Church practically that of the evangelical churches? Does it teach the inerrancy of the Bible? 2. Is not the preponderance of belief in the Christian Church that of the Deity of Christ? 3. Is it not the general teaching of the Christian Church that Christ, being God, is not only the Revealer but also the Creator of truth? 4. Has the Evangelical Alliance of the United States a statement of belief? If so, what is it? W. F. S.

1. Practically the same. Not in a creed form. The doctrine is widely held, but not, we think, by all of the denomination. 2. Yes. 3. We have never heard it so stated. He simply identified himself with truth, and said, "I am the truth." 4. Yes. It is printed at length in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," Vol. III. Perhaps you can get a copy of it by writing to the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Can you suggest some book, of similar scope and interest as Bradley's "Lectures on Job," to be used on some other book of the Bible?

A SUBSCRIBER.

There is Dr. Griffis's book on the Song of Solomon, the "Lily Among Thorns." Bradley's Lectures on Ecclesiastes are excellent. We think very highly of Dr. G. A. Smith's two volumes, "The Book of Isaiah."

I want the authorship of the lines,

"A light that never was, on sea or land."

A. R.

From Wordsworth's poem "Suggested by a Picture of Peele Castle in a Storm."

Books Received

AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK

Halleck, Reuben P. Psychology and Psychic Culture. $1.25.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK

White, Andrew D. A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom. 2 Vols. $5.

ARENA PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON

Barnes, Willis. Dame Fortune Smiled.

EDWARD ARNOLD, NEW YORK

Fleming, James. The Art of Reading and Speaking.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK

Le Gallienne, Richard. Retrospective Reviews. 2 Vols. $3.50.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO

Keeley, Leslie E., M.D. The Non-Heredity of Inebriety. $1.50.

HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK

Memoirs of Barras. Edited by George Duruy. Translated by C. E. Roche. Vols. III. and IV. $3.75 each.

Out of Town. Illustrated by Rosina E. Sherwood. $1.25.

Hardy, Thomas. Desperate Remedies. $1.50.

A Gentleman's Gentleman. Life and Adventures of Sir Nicolas Steele, Bart. Related by his Valet, Hildebrand Bigg. Edited by Max Pemberton. $1.25.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. Wealth Against Commonwealth. $1.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON

Boudinot, Elias, LL.D. His Life, Public Services, Addresses, and Letters. Edited by J. J. Boudinot. 2 Vols. $5.

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Bright, William, D.D. The Roman See in the Early Church. $2.

MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK

Shakespeare, William. Romeo and Juliet; Titus Andronicus. (Temple Edition.) 45 cts. each.

Chanter, Gratiana. The Witch of Withyford. 75 cts.

Daudet, Alphonse. Tartarin of Tarascon. $1.

Crawford, F. Marion. Adam Johnstone's Son. $1.50.

Hassall, Arthur. The Balance of Power, 1715–1789. $1.60.

Erdmann, Johann E. Outlines of Logic and Metaphysics. Translated by B. C. Burt. $1.60.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Edinburgh. Illustrated by T. Hamilton Crawford. $5.

Sheldon, W. L. An Ethical Movement. $1.75.

Ede, Rev. W. Moore. The Attitude of the Church to Some of the Social Problems of Town Life. 70 cts.

Johnson, R. Brimley. Leigh Hunt. 90 cts.

Poushkin, Alexander. Prose Tales. Translated by T. Keane. $1.

Chanler. William Astor. Through Jungle and Desert. $5.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK

Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole. The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. Translated by Zénaïde A. Ragozin. Vol. III. The Religion. $3.

Chambers, Robert W. A King and a Few Dukes. $1.25.

At Wellesley. Legenda for 1896. $1.

Whibley, Leonard. Greek Oligarchies: Their Character and Organization. $1.75.

Rhys Davids, T. W. Buddhism. $1.50.

Gurteen, S. Humphreys. The Epic of the Fall of Man. $2.50.

Prentiss, Caroline Edwards. Sunshine and Shadow. $1.50.

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Buchanan, Robert. Effie Hetherington. $1.50.

Smith, John. Platonic Affections. $1.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Duke of Argyll. The Philosophy of Belief. (Imported.) $5.

Fitzgerald, Percy. The Life of Laurence Sterne. (Imported.) 2 Vols. $3.

Salt, Henry S. Percy Bysshe Shelley. (Imported.) $1.50.

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Peel, Sir Robert. An Engagement. 50 cts.

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The present low price makes this a most favorable time for adding to the housekeeper's store of family silver. Forks and spoons, in half dozens, dozens, or larger quantities, are sold at $1.10 per ounce, which includes engraving in the finest manner, of one, two, or three letters on each piece.

THEODORE B. STARR

206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square
New York

In Travelling

Some people encumber themselves with a lot of unnecessary baggage —it is the same **with Food.** Just give a thought to the need and the quality—

WHEATLET

Is a Simple Food For Nourishment and Strength.

is easily and perfectly digestible. Made of the WHOLE WHEAT denuded of the irritating husk particles, and is **Rich in Gluten.** Ask your Grocer for it.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO.
Lockport N. Y.

SOMATOSE

Sick People Well

know the value of a tasty and appetizing food — that *stays* tasty. Here's the value of

SOMATOSE BISCUIT,

containing 10 per cent. SOMATOSE, a dry extract of meat, for dyspeptics and convalescents, made by the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., New York. SOMATOSE BISCUITS are easily digested, increase the appetite, restore strength, increase the weight.

For sale by druggists at 60 cts. per box—or sent by manufacturers, charges paid, on receipt of price. Pamphlets mailed free by

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agts.

Beside the Bonnie Brier-Bush

By J. W. Mengough

God's blessin' on ye'r cannie pen,
"Maclaren," ye'r a prince o' men—
Wi' Burnbrae, ye maun be "far ben,"
To write like yon;
A bonnier book a' dinna ken—
God bless you, John!

A've read it sax times o'er, a' sweer,
An' ilka time a' lo'ed it mair,
Tho' whiles it made my hert richt sair
An' gar'd me greet,
An' whiles a' lauched until a' fair
Row'd aff ma seat!

A' day, an' in ma dreams at nicht,
A'm wanderin' wi' renewed delicht
An' feastin' on each bonnie sicht
In yon sweet glen;
Conversin' aye wi' a' thae bricht
Drumtochty men.

A'm fair in love wi' Marget Howe,
An' truly feel for puir Drumsheugh,
An' aye a'm there at Whinnie Knowe
Ilk' eventide,
For there the Bonnie Brier-Bush grew,
An' Geordie died.

Puir Domsie! he's as real tae me
As ony leevin' man can be,
Whuppin' the thistle-heids in glee
While on his way
To tell o' Geordie's victory
Yon glorious day!

An' Burnbrae, elder o' the kirk,
An' Hillocks, type o' honest work,
An' Soutar, wi' sarcastic quirk,
An' big Drumsheugh,
Wha'd maybe haggle o'er a stirk,
But aye wes true.

An' Donald Menzies, "mystic" chiel
(A Celt wes he frae heid tae heel),
Who warstled awfu' wi' the Deil
For mony a day,
Wi' him a' canna help but feel,
An' groan an' pray.

An' Lachlan Campbell, wha wes ca'd
"Censorious;" wha regairded God
A sovereign rulin' wi' a rod,
An' no' wi' grace,
An' wha the very session awed
Wi' ghaist-like face.

Him suffering sair mak's sweet an' mild
As shadows veil the Grampians wild,
Till "like unto a little child"
He comes tae be,
An' o'er the erring and defiled
Bends tenderly.

Wi' these and mair, in godly fear,
We sit yon Sabbath day an' hear
"His mither's sermon" frae the dear
Young preacher lad,
An' wi' them shed a secret tear
That isna sad.

An' wi' them on anither day,
When kirk is oot (tho' wi' dismay),
We join tae mak' a bold display
An' cheer Maclure,
Oor doctor, wha, wi' little pay,
Serves rich an' poor.

Aye, dear Maclure! him maist o' a'
We lo'e, an' thro' the drifts o' sna',
Unmindfu' o' the north wind raw,
We tearfu' come;
Wi' a' the mournin' glen we draw
Near-haun his tomb.

An' barin' there oor heids, we pray
That we may so live ilka day
That when we come tae pass away
Frae a' things here,
Truth may the tribute to us pay
O' love-wrung tear!

Ay, "Ian," ye're "a lad o' pairts,"
An' maister o' a' the winsome airts;
Ye'r bookie by its ain deserts
Wull live for aye;
The benediction o' oor herts
Ye hae the day!

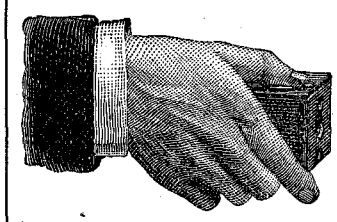
—*Toronto Globe.*

What Rudyard Kipling Thinks of the Pocket Kodak

"I can only say that I am amazed at the excellence of the little Kodak's work."

Rudyard Kipling

Booklet free, tells all about it.



Pocket Kodak loaded for 12 pictures, 1½ x 2 in. $5.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

Pure and Wholesome

describes the new article of food just being introduced and for your health's sake you should investigate our

Cocoanut Butter

it is a superior article of guaranteed purity to be used in place of butter, lard or compounds in cooking. Requires only one-half to two-thirds the quantity used of other shortening. Endorsed by physicians for purity and by bakers and chefs for its economic value. Sold by all grocers. Write for free book about it.

THE PURE FOOD PRODUCT CO.,
544-554 N. Water St. CHICAGO

There are many imitators but only one genuine

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

You can know it by the signature, in blue, on every jar:

J. Liebig

REX BRAND
Extract of BEEF
Sample, 4 cents. *Book free.*
OUDAHY - - SO. OMAHA

FLAVOR

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Stylish Suits, $7.50

A fortunate purchase from an overstocked importer permits us to offer, for a few days, a choice line of Suitings in Serges, Cheviots, Mixtures, Scotch effects and Mohairs, which we will make to order at very low prices:

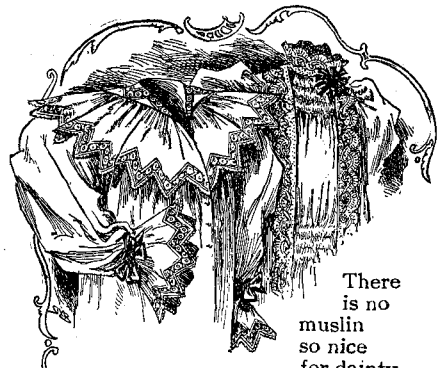
Tailor-Made Outing and Blazer Suits, $7.50 up; actual value $12.
Skirts, lined throughout and in the latest cut, $5; really worth $9.50.
Duck, Crash and Pique Suits, $4 up.

We will mail free our Catalogue, illustrating all the latest styles in Suits, Skirts, etc., together with more than FIFTY SAMPLES of the materials from which we make these garments. We make every garment to order and guarantee a perfect fit. We pay expressage.

Also finer garments and we send samples of all grades.

Write for catalogue and samples by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
152 and 154 West 23d St., New York.



There is no muslin so nice for dainty

Night Robes

as

Pride of the West

"As fine as linen, as soft as silk."

TRIUMPH IN COOKERY
READY TO SERVE
VAN CAMP'S BOSTON BAKED PORK AND BEANS

Comes in Neat Tins—3 Sizes.
Send six cents in stamps and we will mail you a sample can of the goods.
VAN CAMP PACKING COMPANY
Indianapolis, Ind.

In Aid of Armenia

Reports continue to reach this country from Miss Barton which show that the work of relief is being prosecuted systematically and with the utmost energy. The latest dispatch received says: "Our corps of physicians are now in control at Marash, and start to-day to Zeitoun to establish temporary hospitals. Both of the other expeditions are distributing grain and farming tools." A previous dispatch received at Constantinople by Miss Barton from Mr. Hubbell, a field agent, reported that he had supplied the towns of Aintab and Orfu, and had started supplies for Zeitoun, Marash, and Harpoot, where terrible epidemics of smallpox, typhus, and dysentery were reported to be raging. Doctors and druggists, with medicines from Beyrout, were also being hurried forward to aid the distressed, who at Marash alone numbered between 30,000 and 40,000, including nearly all the women. A third expedition of medical men was reported to have started for Alexandretta. Each caravan carried quantities of cotton, calico, stockings, woolens, garments of all descriptions, and grain.

In a letter received at Washington Miss Barton writes:

The way is all made clear for sending supplies. The suitable agents all along the route are now known and have been arranged with for service, so that heavy supplies can be sent at any and all times as they are needed. I feel my breath come lighter as I think of those poor scourged and fever-stricken towns without even one doctor, when our sixteen strong, skilled men, with twenty-five camels' burden of supplies, shall carry some light of hope and help into their night of hopeless woe. I am happy to be able to say for the comfort of contributors that I hold the written word of the Porte, officially given through the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the Grand Vizier, that not the slightest interference with any distribution within the province will be had. This official document was addressed and delivered to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, and by him passed to me. The decision is general and final, without question or reservation, and settles all doubt.

THE ARMENIAN FUND

Previously acknowledged	$6,265 73
H. E. A., Lakewood, N. J.	50 00
E. F. P., Bridgeport, Conn	3 00
Old Subscriber	10 00
Riverside Thimble Club, Binghamton, N. Y.	5 00
A. W. D. C., Providence, R. I.	1 00
A Friend, Dudley, Mass.	1 00
J. A. I. and M. B. I., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	10 00
V. E., De Land, Fla.	50
C. E. B., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1 00
C., Anacortes, Wash	1 00
C. R. R.	50
Anonymous, Baltimore, Md.	5 00
Y. P. S. C. E., Sinclairville, N. Y.	1 75
Dorchester, Mass.	1 00
Miss S. V. S., Kollock, S. C.	95
M. A. T., New York City, N. Y.	5 00
B. B., Newark, N. J.	1 00
W., Newark, N. J.	2 00
Kirkwood Avenue Christian Church, Bloomington, Ind	27 43
W. K., Shelbyville, Ky.	14 00
X. Y. Z., Cincinnati, O.	5 00
C. C. C., Adrian, Mich.	3 00
N. D. M., Adrian, Mich.	2 00
M., Bellevue, Neb.	1 00
X. Y. Z.	2 00
From a Friend, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
	$6,420 86

Have you Eaten too Much?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
People impose on the stomach sometimes, giving it more than it can do. Horsford's helps to digest the food, and puts the stomach into a strong and healthy condition.

What lamp-chimney is it that lasts like a teacup and gets the best light a lamp is capable of?

Macbeth's; but you want the Number made for your lamp. Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co
Pittsburgh Pa

HOW MANY
different advertisements of
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
HAVE YOU SEEN?

The variety of Columbia Bicycle advertising is great. All the good points of Columbias, all the delight of riding them, cannot be fully described in any one advertisement, nor in a hundred.

We wish to know how many announcements can reach any one person, and so offer a

COLUMBIA BICYCLE as a PRIZE

to whoever shall send us the greatest number of *different* Columbia Bicycle advertisements clipped from newspapers or magazines issued since Jan. 1, 1896.

Many advertisements differ only in a word or two; others in the style of type; distinct variations only, however, will be counted.

Each advertisement must have plainly attached to it the name and date of the newspaper or magazine from which it is clipped.

Separate entries cannot be combined.

Entries must be received by us at Hartford on or before Tuesday, June 30, 1896. In case of a tie, the award will be made according to priority of receipt and entry. Address

Department of Statistics,
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Ball-Bearing
Bicycle Shoes.

They are made in *many* styles—high or low-cut—Corrugated Soles—Pratt Fasteners secure laces without tying.

Price, Black, $3.00, Tan, $3.50. Ladies' Covert Cloth Knee Boot, $6.00.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

If yours does not keep them shoes will be sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Be sure this Trade-Mark is stamped on heel.

Handsome Booklet Free.

C. H. Fargo & Co., CHICAGO.

There is just a little appetizing bite to HIRES Rootbeer; just a smack of life and good flavor done up in temperance style. *Best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

K C FLOUR

Copyr'ted 1895.

Contains entire digestible substance of 3 choice wheats. For Bread, Griddle Cakes, Gems, etc. **Prevents and relieves Constipation and Liver troubles.** Ask grocers, or write. Please send for pamphlet about Diabetes Flour.
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

FREE Cut this out and send to-day for free catalogue. $2.75 buys natural finish Baby Carriage with plated steel wheels, axle, springs, one piece bent handle. 3 years guarantee. Carriages sent on 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. BUY FROM FACTORY & SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS.
OXFORD MDSE. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

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The Outlook

A Family Paper

New Series of The Christian Union

Copyright, 1896, by The Outlook Company.

Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

The Outlook is a weekly Family Paper, containing this week forty pages. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Changes of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Check, Draft, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:
THE OUTLOOK,
Clinton Hall, Astor Place,
New York.

Bits of Fun

How He Knew.—Miss Sweetly—How did you know I was going to wear my hair curled this evening? Mr. Plainman—I saw it in the papers this morning.—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Hit am er great pity," said Uncle Eben, "dat some men t'inks dey is too good ter jine in politics, but nobody ebber t'inks he ain' good enough."—*Washington Star.*

"See, here, Pitcher, why do you always talk shop to me?" "Well, if you must know, it is to keep you from talking shop to me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Charwoman—How much do you be after gittin' fer a picture like that, now? Artist—Seventy-five. Charwoman (breathlessly)—Sivinty-foive what?—*Truth.*

They pressed forward and closely examined the Roentgen photograph. "His liver," they said, "is the image of his father's, but he gets his lungs from his mother's folks."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Ellison—Halloa, dear boy, you look very sad this morning. What's the trouble? Green—I've just undergone a most annoying operation. Ellison—What was it? Green—I had my allowance cut off.—*Tit-Bits.*

"A child," said the oracular young person, "can ask questions that a wise man cannot answer." "There's one satisfaction," said the man of family. "He can't ask very many of 'em without getting sent to bed."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Your verses are very good, miss," said the editor in his kindest manner, "but we cannot possibly use them. Our columns are too crowded." "Can't you leave out some of that stuff you publish under the head of 'Wanted'?" suggested the poetess. "It is very uninteresting."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A naval officer, wishing to bathe in a Ceylon river, asked a native to show him a place where there were no alligators. The native took him to a pool close to the estuary. The officer enjoyed his dip; and while drying himself, he asked his guide why there were never any alligators in that pool. "Because, sah," the Cingalese replied, "they plenty 'fraid of shark!"—*Cassell's Journal.*

An American tourist recently tramping through Cornwall met some members of a village church choir returning from rehearsal. He asked one of them what music they had been singing. The answer was, "Handel." "Well," said he, "but don't you find Handel rather difficult?" "Why, no, sir," replied the Cornishman, "not very. You see, we alters him."—*New York Tribune.*

A Division of Labor.—The statesman who is new to public life had been interviewed, and he felt nervous. "Now, you understand," he said, "that I don't want to be misrepresented in anything that I have said." "Of course. Do you want to be quoted literally?" "N—no. I don't know as I do. I believe in every man stickin' to his particular line of duty. I'll put in the opinions and you put in the grammar."—*Washington Star.*

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance advocate, has just related the following story about himself: There was a school in the North of England, and the master gave the children a long disquisition upon the steam-engine; and, when he thought they all understood it, he asked, "What is it that does the work of forty horses and drinks nothing but water?" and they called out, "Sir Wilfrid Lawson."—*Exchange.*

Here is the latest story of the Turkish custom-house. A richly bound copy of Herodotus was found in the trunk of a Greek traveler. "Who is the author of this book?" said an official. "Herodotus." "What subjects does he deal with?" "Kings and international conflicts." "Does he allude to Eastern affairs?" "He treats of nothing else." Whereupon the book was incontinently confiscated.—*London Daily News.*

How to Make a Poster

If you want to make a fashionable poster,
To advertise a novel or a pill,
You can do it, sir, and be a smiling boaster
That the selling is a matter of your skill.
You must draw a dame with awful angularity
In a landscape that's geometry run mad;
Give her frock a sweep with long particularity,
And a pattern that no raiment ever had.
Make a purple sun against a salmon mountain;
Paint a torrent, every wave of which is brown;
Spread a figure in the middle, wrestling with a tall horse-fiddle,
And all the colors ranged in strata on her gown.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

NO SAFER OR MORE EFFICACIOUS REMEDY can be had for Coughs, or any trouble of the throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Not a Patent Medicine.

In cases of
Paralysis
Vertigo
Dyspepsia
Insomnia
Constipation
Sick and Nervous Headaches

Freligh's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant.

has been prescribed by over forty thousand physicians with wonderful success. Sample by mail, 25 cents; regular bottle, $1.00, 100 doses. Concentrated, prompt, powerful. Descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address.

I. O. Woodruff & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Formula on Every Bottle.

THE
HANDY BINDER

for The Outlook, made to hold compactly and conveniently twenty-six numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

THE OUTLOOK CO. - NEW YORK

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

THERE IS A RIGHT WAY to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best Paint—Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

Pure White Lead

can be readily tinted to any shade required by using NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, prepared expressly for this purpose.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

Every package of this popular dentifrice contains:
A large bottle of liquid Sozodont
A box of Sozodont Powder
A sample cake of Sozoderma Soap, for the skin

Sozodont
FOR THE
TEETH AND BREATH.

Use liquid Sozodont daily; the powder twice a week. A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New York City.

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About People

—In addition to a bust in the "Poets' Corner" of Luxembourg Gardens, the late Paul Verlaine will have a similar honor paid to him at Nancy. Possibly Metz, where Verlaine was born, will follow suit.

—Dr. William Howard Russell is seventy-five years of age. He joined the staff of the "Times" in 1843, and was its war correspondent in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the American Civil War, and the Prusso-Austrian and the Franco-German wars.

—Mrs. Sophie Keller is the first woman orchestra conductor in Denmark. In 1895 she retired from the operatic stage, after a brilliant lyric career of twenty-five years, and began to teach. Last autumn she founded an institution called the Women's Private Society for Concerts, which opened with about a thousand active and associate members.

—"Max O'Rell" relates that while he was teaching in an English school a lady wrote to the head master: "Dear Sir: It is our intention to place our boy under your care, but before we do so we should like to know what the social standard of your school is." To which the head master replied: "Dear Madam: So long as your boy behaves well and his fees are paid regularly, no inquiry will be made about his antecedents."

—The Philadelphia "Record" tells this story: "Edward V. Eccles, the veteran musician, who died within the past week at his home on North Thirteenth Street, was fond of telling this anecdote of his youth: 'It was about the beginning of the war,' he invariably began. 'I was then a clerk in a large music-publishing house on Chestnut Street. One day a well-dressed, quiet little woman entered the store and asked me to show her some music of a classical nature. We struck up quite a conversation, in the course of which I asked her if she had heard the great Jenny Lind, who was then the talk of the town. She laughed and said: "Oh, yes, I have heard her. Have you?" I told her that I hadn't had that pleasure, and that I had very little prospect of hearing her, the price of admission was so high. She laughed again, and then she handed me a song she had picked out, and asked me to play the accompaniment for her while she tried it. She sang so beautifully that I played like one in a dream. When she had finished she thanked me, and, with a rare smile, she said: "You cannot say now that you have never heard Jenny Lind!" She thanked me again, and left me dumfounded."

The Theosophical Society

The second annual Convention of the Theosophical Society of America assembled in New York on Sunday, April 26. Great interest was felt in the meeting because of the necessity of choosing a new President in the place of the late Mr. W. Q. Judge. The Convention was called to order by Dr. J. D. Buck, of Cincinnati, who, since the death of Mr. Judge, has been acting as President of the Society. Many prominent Theosophists from various parts of the country were present, and the proceedings were characterized by enthusiasm and unanimity. The report of the late President was presented by his secretary, Mr. Claude Falls Wright. Fraternal greetings were received from Australia, Scandinavia, England, and a new Spanish branch of the Society in this country. Resolutions of appreciation in memory of the late President were adopted. But one name was mentioned for his successor—Mr. Ernest T. Hargrove, who was put in nomination by Dr. Buck, who said concerning him, "He is not only the man, but the only man." Mr. Hargrove is an Englishman, a son of a solicitor in London. He studied at Harrow and at Cambridge, and traveled widely in Australia, Ceylon, and India, as well as throughout Europe and America. Among the proposals for the future is the project of founding a school of theosophy. To carry out this purpose funds will be solicited and the buildings erected so soon as there is sufficient encouragement. A bust of the late Mr. Judge was unveiled at the meeting. We enter into no discussion of the positions taken by the members of this Society. Its objects are many of them high and noble. Its proclamation says that it is ready to co-operate with all religious and all scientific bodies upon whatever plane, and by whatever righteous means pursued, in the search of a scientific basis for ethics, and it invites to its membership all those who, seeking a higher life hereafter, would learn to know the path to tread in this.

The secret of success in modern art is to be crazy in an original way.—*Fliegende Blätter.*

If a woman is rich, and has coarse features, they are referred to as being "strongly marked."—*Atchison Globe.*

Laughing Babies

are loved by everybody. Those raised on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk are comparatively free from sickness. *Infant Health* is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address for a copy to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

The Charm that Attracts in silver and gold is their brilliancy. With

SILVER ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

this brilliancy is reproduced just as when fresh from the hands of the silversmith. Sold / Used } Everywhere.

Grocers, or postpaid, 15c.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 72 John St., New York.

THOSE answering advertisements appearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.

Churches that desire better congregational singing should use

The Plymouth Hymnal

Edited by LYMAN ABBOTT

with the co-operation of

HERBERT VAUGHAN ABBOTT and CHARLES H. MORSE

R. Huntington Woodman, Musical Editor "Evangelist," N. Y.: "I consider it the best book for congregational singing that has yet been issued."

Rev. James B. Gregg, First Congregational Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.: "The tunes are readily caught up by the congregation, and the singing shows marked improvement."

Rev. C. S. McKinley, First Church, Yarmouth, Me.: "There has been a marked improvement in our church music."

Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.: "Our congregational singing has greatly improved since its introduction."

Rev. Theodore Crowl, First Congregational Church, Sterling, Ill.: "After using the Plymouth Hymnal in our church for the past six months, we are confirmed in our opinion that it is the best book we know of for congregational use."

Rev. Warren Hathaway, Congregational Church, Blooming Grove, N. Y.: "For the past few months the Plymouth Hymnal has had its influence—not only in bringing us together, but in greatly aiding our worship, and uniting us in the sweet service of song."

Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, Second Congregational Church, West Newton, Mass.: "Both hymns and music get hold of the people. The congregational singing has improved."

Rev. W. A. Pinkerton, Congregational Church, Danby, Vt.: "We are well pleased with the Plymouth Hymnal. Our choir has taken more interest and done better work since its coming than ever before."

Rev. Joseph J. Spencer, Union Congregational Church, North Brookfield, Mass.: "The people take up the new hymns readily, and sing with enthusiasm."

P. W. Dykema, Chorister, Students' Christian Association, Ann Arbor, Mich.: "Although the Plymouth Hymnal has been in use in our Association but a short time, it has already had a beneficial effect on our meetings."

Rev. Morris Howland Turk, Union Congregational Church, Dennis, Mass.: "The very noticeable improvement in our congregational singing since the adoption of the Plymouth Hymnal indicates best of all its many excellencies."

Rev. Edward Constant, First Church, Ipswich, Mass.: "We are pleased with the book, and the more we use it the better we like it."

THE

Plymouth Sunday-School Hymnal

has had the test of experience in many Sunday-schools throughout the country, and is enthusiastically approved wherever it has been used or seen.

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The Business World

Trade Conditions The general demand for goods has somewhat increased, and the state of trade is improving perceptibly, though, it must be added, very slowly. Prices, however, have advanced but little and for only a few commodities. Wheat, flour, oats, Indian corn, sugar, and lard are all lower. The exports of wheat were very small—with one exception smaller than for any week in the last five years, and more than 700,000 bushels less than in the preceding week. Cotton exports were heavy, and the stock on hand is steadily decreasing. The cotton crop prospect is poor. For other crops prospects are considered good. Real estate seems reasonably active. In iron and steel there is little activity; buyers are supposed to have acquired large stocks in expectation of the recent combination and proposed advance in prices. "Bradstreet's" reports 240 business failures for the week, as compared with 244 the previous week, and 223 for the corresponding week a year ago.

The Stock Market A strong upward movement took place in the New York Stock Exchange dealings last week, a continuance of the tendency noted for the week before and based on the same cause—namely, the more favorable view of American securities taken in foreign markets. Before the end of the week there was a reaction, which is generally credited to a revival of rumors that the Venezuelan dispute may still be a serious cause of disagreement between Great Britain and the United States (followed again by a rise). The extreme sensitiveness of the stock markets to international bickerings has been proved over and over again the past six months. It is also instructive to notice that the bull speculators urge as reassuring features the expected adjournment of Congress and of the State Legislature. Among the stocks which rose notably in price during the week were Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Wabash, St. Paul, Burlington, Reading, and New York Central. In the industrials sugar and tobacco both rose several points and then as rapidly fell.

Steel Billets We have referred before this to the recent meeting in New York of representatives of the great steel-manufacturing interests, and their combination in fixing prices. There seems to be considerable doubt about the working out of the plans adopted. So far, at least, there has been no great immediate change in prices, which were already high as compared with those of a few months ago. The magnitude of the industry is enormous, as may be judged from the following figures which we find in the "Springfield Republican:"

The aggregate value of the product of this great industry in 1890 was $331,860,000. The magnitude of the interest will appear when it is said that the value of the total product of the woolen and worsted mills in the same year amounted to $212,600,000; of the boot and shoe factories, $220,649,000; of the cotton factories, $267,981,000. . . . The price of steel billets ruled above $20 a ton at Pittsburg in the summer of 1893. Thereafter the price declined to $15.25 in the latter part of 1894, and to $15 in the first month of 1895. Then, on the boom of that year, the price rose to the maximum of $25 in September, 1895, after which a decline set in which carried the price down to $16 the first of this year. And now the price has been forced up to $20, and a higher figure on restricted production is promised.

"Filled Cheese" The passing by the House of Representatives of a bill taxing "filled cheese" (an imitation or artificial cheese made of a mixture of milk with certain animal and vegetable oils) has called attention again to the history of oleomargarine legislation. It has been pointed out that the amount received from the taxing of oleomargarine by National legislation has risen from $723,948 in 1887 to $1,723,480 in 1894, while 1895 shows only a comparatively small decrease in the amount. It may well be doubted, therefore, whether a mere tax will discourage the manufacture of filled cheese. There are said to be about a hundred factories making this peculiar product, and it is said that they are making yearly about twelve million pounds; the total product of genuine cheese is over two hundred and fifty million pounds. The law just passed imposes a license of $400 a year on manufacturers, and taxes the wholesale dealer $250 and the retail dealer $12 a year. Canada prohibits the manufacture altogether, and Wisconsin has taken similar action in the interest of its export trade in the genuine article. It is not claimed, we believe, that the filled cheese is dangerous to health. As with oleomargarine, it seems at least fair that the purchaser should know exactly what he is buying; but in both cases the difficulty of enforcing a regulation to that effect is obvious. It is an interesting question whether legislation designed to protect an existing industry by repressing a new one is defensible. No doubt foreign competitors with American cheese will be only too anxious to point out the danger of buyers of the latter being imposed upon by filled cheese, and serious damage is likely to be incurred by American exporters.

A Great Industry Some idea of the recent growth of bicycle manufacturing may be had from the following facts and figures, which we find in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat:"

The only bicycle patents now in force are those covering specialties. Approximately 1,000 "makes" of wheels are at present produced in the United States. Some, a very few, of the great establishments, where nearly 100,000 mounts are placed on the market annually, themselves manufacture nearly every part which goes into the construction of the machine. But the vast majority of factories purchase nearly every part from some special source, machining the drop forgings, and fitting and finishing the partly prepared material. Ten thousand dollars, a machine-dealer informed the writer, would equip such a factory, while a bicycle-dealer stated that $3,000 would suffice for a good start. One master mechanic is needed. With the steady and tremendous demand for wheels, and the prices at which they continue to be listed, the incentive to a launch into the business of bicyle-making is showing its results in the marvelous increase in the number of factories, and in the capacity of those that are established. About 1,000,000 wheels will be placed upon the market, and probably sold, this spring and summer, representing an outlay by wheelmen of over $50,000,000.

Wheat Production and Consumption of European Countries In a recent report of the Department of Agriculture the production of wheat in the countries of Europe is given. France heads the list, followed in order by Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, the Spanish Peninsula, the United Kingdom, Roumania, Bulgaria, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. It is, however, when we compare this with the list of consumption that we realize with whom we have to deal as competitors of our own wheat in the markets of Europe in general, and Great Britain in particular. In that consumption-list France leads, followed in order by the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Denmark. The figures show approximate requirements from the rest of the world of one hundred and eighteen million bushels, and are too important not to be given in the table of comparison by countries:

	Production.	Consumption.
United Kingdom	62,000,000	239,000,000
France	343,000,000	350,000,000
Germany	113,000,000	125,000,000
Spain and Portugal	110,000,000	115,000,000
Italy	121,000,000	149,000,000
Austria-Hungary	217,000,000	190,000,000
Roumania	44,000,000	15,000,000
Bulgaria	31,000,000	20,000,000
Russia	310,000,000	239,000,000
Belgium	16,000,000	25,000,000
Holland	5,000,000	35,000,000
Denmark	5,000,000	8,000,000
Other countries	55,000,000	43,000,000

Argentine Competition in Wheat and in Meat In connection with the advance of meat it is not without interest to note the increasing competition of the Argentine Republic in the European markets and the possible importation of cattle and beef from that country into our own market. Last year we exported $135,000,000 worth of cattle, beef, sheep, pork, bacon, hams, tallow, lard, and oleomargarine, also $34,000,000 worth of live cattle and sheep. The London "Times," in commenting upon the fact that the United Kingdom has been our chief market for these products, declares that the Argentine shippers, although as yet their exports are small in comparison with ours, have been underselling American shippers by one-quarter in price. Our ranchmen and cattle merchants would do well to note also that the growth of the Argentine exports is greatly stimulated by the use of the alfalfa crops. The New York "Times" says that ordinary wheat lands can be bought for $2.25 an acre, and the same land, when laid down to alfalfa, is said to have a value of $35 an acre at the end of one year. Once started, this crop is practically perennial. It gives five cuttings a year in the Argentine, yielding about twelve tons of hay an acre annually. The crop requires no manure or irrigation. Year after year cattle can be turned into the alfalfa fields and fattened there without injury to pasturing. Let our people also remember that cattle-growers in the Argentine Republic have also a great advantage in their climate, since they do not have to house or feed their stock the year round.

How Much Freight can a Locomotive Haul? The "Equipment Guide" is credited with the following:

A certain Eastern road has a large number of ten-wheeled locomotives, which at this season of the year have been rated both east and west bound at 40 loaded cars. When this rating was made the maximum car capacity was 40,000 pounds, and the average car-load in both directions was supposed to be about 10 to 12 tons. The yardmasters, train-dispatchers, and division superintendents have never had any means of knowing what tonnage cars contained, and have followed the rule to give the engines loads equal to 40 loaded cars. The advent of the 50,000 and 60,000 pounds capacity cars resulted in a slight reduction in the rating when the train was composed of a large number of large-capacity cars. Recently the road in question has been making some interesting investigations to ascertain what tonnage was being hauled by locomotives. The following table, which we are permitted to print, shows the tonnage and characteristics of the freight on certain east-bound trains for one day:

No. of loads.	Freight.	Total pounds.	Av'ge lbs. per load.
36	Flour, beef, and merchandise,	876,278	24,341
23	Cattle	510,920	22,214
38	Cattle and beef	806,800	21,232
34	Sheep, horses, and provisions	751,200	22,094
31	Grain and mixed freight	1,025,136	33,069
34	Beef and provisions	742,908	21,850
36	Cotton, malt, and provisions.	992,343	27,565
37	Flour, provisions, and merchandise	867,038	23,433
38	Flour, provisions, and grain.	986,889	25,971
34	Cotton, flour, and provisions.	910,105	26,798
29	Lumber and mixed freight	654,450	22,567
33	Sheep, cattle, and beef	733,510	22,228
403		9,857,577	24,460

It will be seen that the average car-load varies from about 10½ tons to 16½ tons, according to the characteristics of the freight. Engines drawing 37 and 38 loaded cars, and erroneously supposed to have been loaded nearly up to their economical capacity, had in reality much lighter trains than another engine of the same class with only 31 loaded cars. An official of the transportation department of the road in question advises us that these engines will make fair time with trains of 40 cars of coal or grain averaging 50,000 pounds a car. This would appear to establish the maximum capacity of these engines at about 2,000,000 pounds, or 1,000 tons of paying freight on a road whose maximum grades do not exceed 35 feet per mile.

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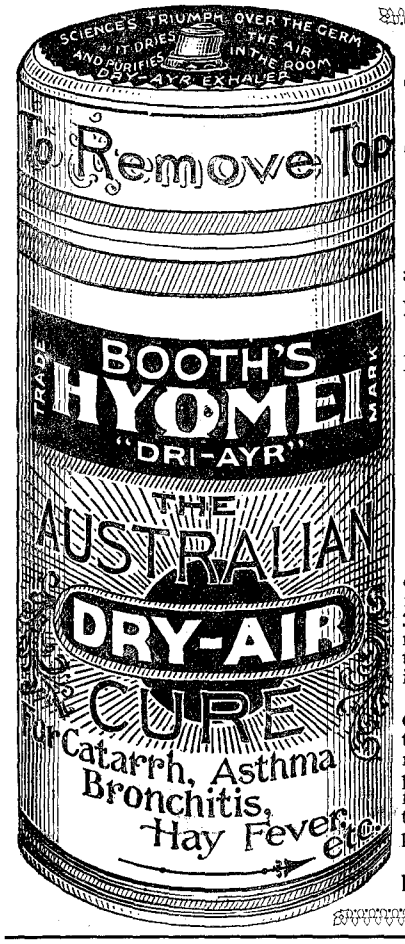

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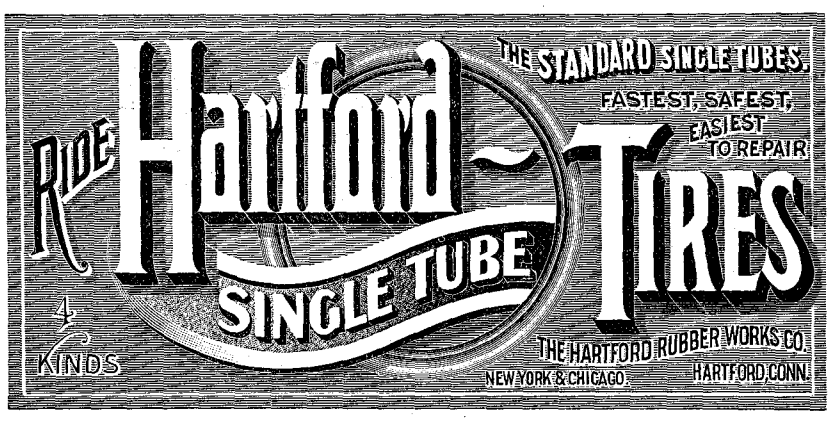

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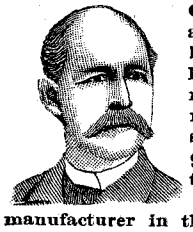

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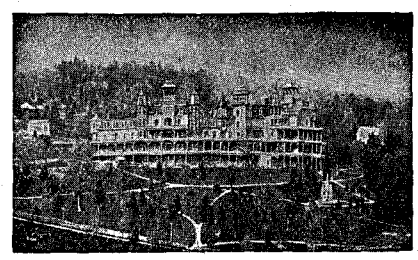

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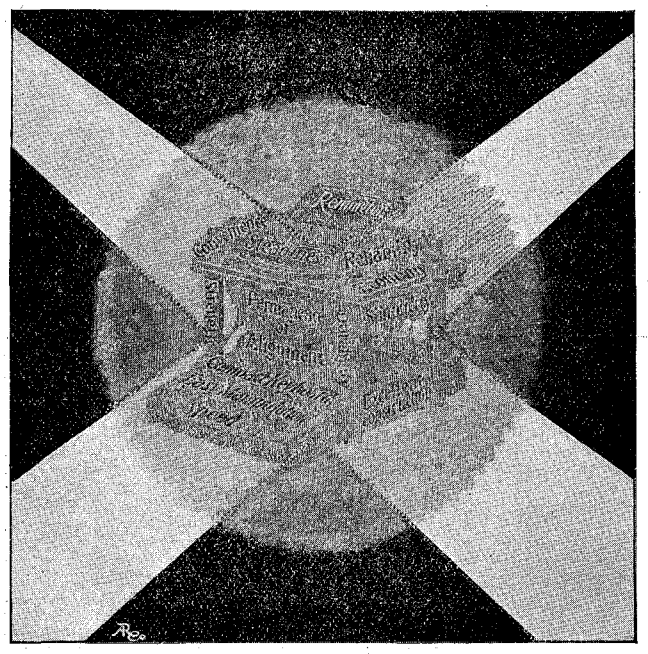

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